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No. 2

PROCEEDINGS

of the

Fifty-Sixth Annual Meeting

Maryland Pharmaceutical Association

held at

LORD BALTIMORE HOTEL

Baltimore, Maryland

June 21, 22, and 23, 1938

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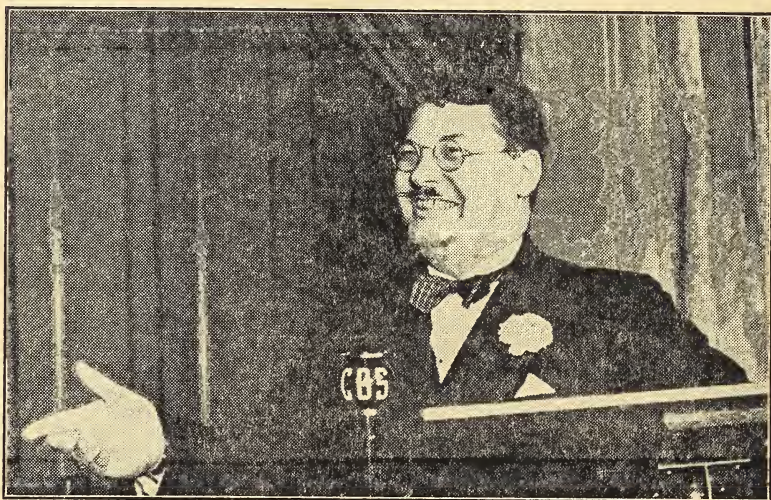
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R. L. SWAIN, Editor
2411 N. CHARLES ST.
BALTIMORE, MD.



NOXZEMA NOW SPONSORS "PROFESSOR QUIZ" PROGRAM



PROFESSOR QUIZ Now Directs Customers To Drug Stores Instead Of Auto Show Rooms

The man who started the current vogue of question and answer radio programs is scheduled to broadcast this coming year over a coast to coast Columbia network for Noxzema. His program will continue on Saturday night, but at 8:30 instead of 9 o'clock Eastern Time.

Radio entertainment has had many vogues, from crooners and battling baritones to amateur hours, but nothing comparable to that which Professor Quiz started in 1936 when he went on the air for Nash Motor Car Company. Professor Quiz's studio intelligence tests were the answers to the criticism that radio audiences did not want to think. The program caught on almost instantly and gained in popularity until it became one of the ten highest ranking half hour shows on the air. It started a new healthy trend in radio entertainment—sugar coated, highly arousing educational program.

Doctor George A. Bunting, president of the Noxzema Chemical Company, in announcing their sponsorship of the program said, "The Professor Quiz Show appealed to us, not only because of the quality of the program and its great national popularity, but because it seemed so well suited for drug store promotion." Over three hundred prizes of \$25.00 are awarded each year to listeners who send in questions that are used on the program. Instead of sending hundreds of thousands of customers to automobile show rooms for question blanks Professor Quiz will be sending them to drug stores—an extra free traffic influence for the drug trade.

From Noxzema's viewpoint, Professor Quiz is a family type show that appeals to men, women and children. This enables us to advertise the wide range of Noxzema uses. During the fall we plan to feature relief from multiple skin irritations, the special Noxzema Anniversary offer of a 75¢ jar for 49¢ and also to emphasize Noxzema for Shaving. During the winter, Noxzema for chapped, irritated skin will be stressed.

Putting Professor Quiz on the air on a coast-to-coast hook-up, according to Doctor Bunting, is part of Noxzema's new policy of more aggressively telling the world about the merits of the greaseless medicated cream that started as a local Baltimore product and became in a few years one of the most popular fast selling drug store items.

"Tickets for the Professor Quiz Broadcasts available upon request."

OFFICERS OF THE
MARYLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

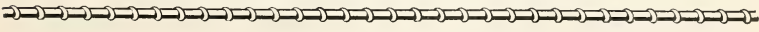
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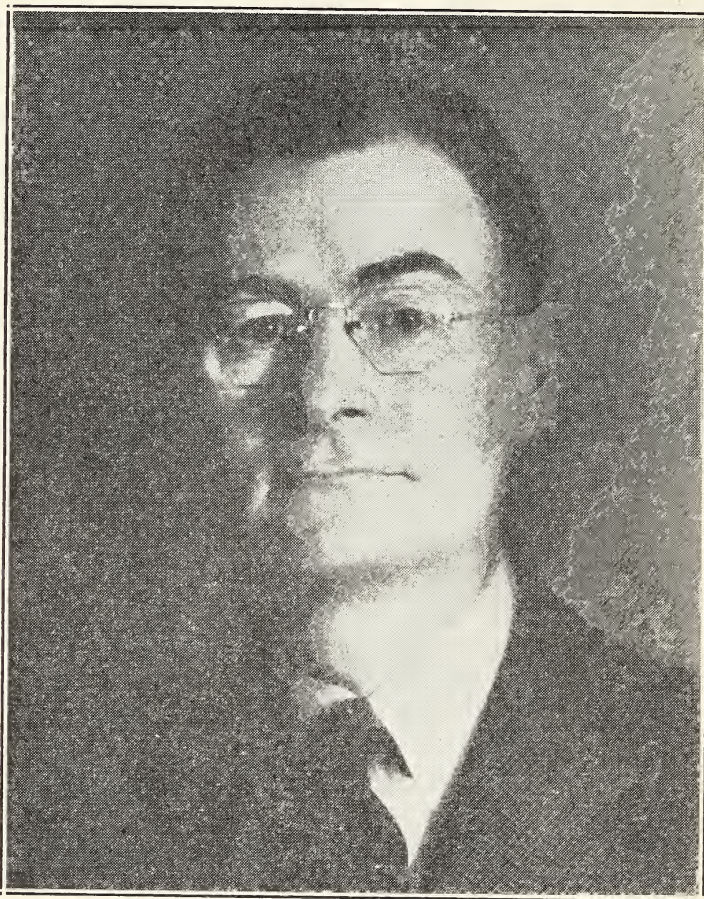
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2411 North Charles Street, Baltimore
Treasurer—John F. Wannenwetsch,
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Editor—Robert L. Swain,
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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Charles C. Neal, Honorary Chairman,
Andrew F. Ludwig, Chairman, Baltimore
Harry R. Rudy, Hagerstown
Melville Strasburger, Baltimore
Elmer W. Sterling, Church Hill
Harry S. Harrison, Baltimore

EDITOR'S NOTE: For purpose of economy, the "Proceedings" have been condensed as much as possible. No attempt has been made to report verbatim discussions. All committee reports and Association activities have received adequate treatment, it is believed.





A. A. M. DEWING, *President,*
Maryland Pharmaceutical Association

The Maryland Pharmacist

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Volume XIV

November, 1938

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

MARYLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

HELD AT

LORD BALTIMORE HOTEL

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

June 21, 22, and 23, 1938

FIRST SESSION

The fifty-sixth annual meeting of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association was called to order by President Robert L. Swain at 8:00 P.M. on Tuesday, June 21. The prepared program was followed, and the president called for the reception of delegates and the reading of communications. The secretary stated no delegates had reported, and asked that reading of communications be deferred until a later session.

The report of the Executive Committee was next received.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Four meetings of the Committee were held during the Association year of 1937-1938, on July 30th and November 29th, 1937 and on February 11th and June 3d, 1938, and as the proceedings of these meetings have been reported in the *MARYLAND PHARMACIST*, it is necessary only to review the more important actions taken by the Committee.

At the first meeting, Mr. Levy was re-elected as Counsel to the Association, arrangements were made for the fall regional meeting which was held at Braddock Heights, delegates to the A.Ph.A. and N.A.R.D. were elected and the committee appointments of the President were approved. Extended consideration was given to plans submitted by the President and Treasurer for collecting dues and increasing the membership and they were approved.

At the second meeting, Chairman Andrews submitted the program of the Committee on U.S.P.—N.F. Publicity and a budget of \$675 which was approved with the assurance that financial assistance would be given by the Baltimore Retail Druggists Association. Chairman Solomon of the Fair Trade Committee submitted a report of the work of his Committee and plans for issuing, at a small charge, a loose-leaf binder to carry an up-to-date list of prices on all fair trade items, which was approved. Treasurer Wannenwetsch's report on the collection of dues and the election of members was very encouraging, and the President and Treasurer were authorized to continue the campaign.

At the third meeting, arrangements were completed for the spring regional meeting which was held at Chestertown, Md., on April 14, 1938. It was decided to hold the annual meeting of the Association at the Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Md., on June 21, 22 and 23, 1938 with the opening session on the evening of the 21st and the banquet on the evening of the 23d. Members of the Executive Committee of the Travelers' Auxiliary were present for the usual annual meeting of the two committees and the entertainment program for the annual meeting was worked out and approved. The President and Treasurer reported continued progress in the campaign to collect dues and increase the membership.

The fourth meeting was devoted largely to the program for the annual meeting as submitted by the President, and which was approved.

During the four meetings, 144 members have been elected and others will be elected during this meeting. This is an unusually large addition to the membership and the committee has expressed its appreciation to President Swain, Treasurer Wannenwetsch and to Mr. Nelson G. Diener for this splendid result. The financial situation of the Association has been correspondingly improved which

should be very encouraging to the membership. The change of the fiscal to the calendar year should also contribute to an increased membership and to a stronger financial support for the Association.

CHARLES C. NEAL, Chairman.

At the close of Mr. Neal's prepared report, he made a brief impromptu statement in which he referred to the high lights of his many years of service as chairman of the Executive Committee. He expressed the feeling that this would be the last report which he would make as chairman of this committee. During the course of his presentation, his voice faltered and broke to such an extent that he was not able to go on. As he sat down, the audience arose to its feet with prolonged applause. (Mr. Neal died on September 2, 1938.)

The chair appointed the Auditing Committee, the Committee on Nominations, and the Committee on Resolutions, in accordance with the following lists:

Auditing Committee

Otto W. Muehlhause, Chairman

Arthur P. Shields

Manuel B. Wagner

Committee on Nominations

Andrew F. Ludwig, Chairman

Samuel Y. Harris

Webster K. Edwards

George A. Bunting

Melville Strasburger

L. V. Johnson

Howell W. Allen

Committee on Resolutions

T. Ellsworth Ragland, Chairman

Elmer W. Sterling

Simon Solomon

Harry R. Rudy

Charles S. Austin, Jr.

Frank L. Black

At this point, President Swain called for the report of the Publications Committee, which was presented by Mr. Howell W. Allen, secretary-treasurer of the committee.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLICATION COMMITTEE
OF THE MARYLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION**

The Publication Committee during the year consisted of the following members: Messrs. Charles L. Meyer, chairman, Howell W. Allen, secretary-treasurer, Melville Strasburger, Edward S. Muth, John F. Wannenwetsch, Hyman Davidov, and T. E. Ragland.

Several meetings were held, and every effort made to maintain close contact with the editorial office and to cooperate as closely as

possible in the work associated with the publication of "The Maryland Pharmacist."

Special attention was given to the declining revenue as represented by advertising accounts. The publication finished the year in fairly good shape. The cash balance at the close of the fiscal year in 1937, and as reported to the convention at that time, was \$105.62, and this compares with \$542.59 as of May 31, 1938, the close of the fiscal year. This statement, however, is a bit misleading as there were some publication bills outstanding. The income for the year was \$4,567.21, which was made up

1. From amounts paid by advertisers.
2. Subscriptions from the T.A.M.P.A. and the Students' Auxiliary of the School of Pharmacy, University of Maryland.
3. A donation of \$600.00 from the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association.

Disbursements for the year were \$4,476.50, which shows that the publication was able to pay all of its expenses from its current income.

At this point, the committee desires to express its deep appreciation to Mr. T. E. Ragland, president of the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association, for his splendid support and cooperation during the year. In fact, it is due to the aid and assistance rendered by the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association that the publication was able to be carried on without a deficit during the year. The committee wishes to emphasize this point because it is absolutely necessary for additional revenue to be obtained, if the publication is to be maintained on the present basis. No doubt much of the decline in advertising revenue was due to the sharp decline in business which has manifested itself throughout 1938. It is believed, however, that when business conditions pick up, it will be possible to secure additional advertising. At any rate, the committee will continue to watch the situation as closely as possible, and will adapt the publication to the situation as it develops.

To make our financial position completely clear, the committee wishes to state that, in addition to the balance on checking account, it has \$384.65 in a savings account with the Union Trust Company of Maryland, and that it holds certificate of beneficial interest in the amount of \$652.00.

The committee desires to express its thanks to the T.A.M.P.A. particularly its committee on publicity, for its continued support and cooperation, and to all others who cooperated by sending in news items as well as in other ways. The committee also wishes to thank the T.A.M.P.A. for its continued financial support, as \$1.00

is actually paid by the T.A.M.P.A. for each of its members to whom "The Maryland Pharmacist" is sent.

The committee wishes to express its sincere thanks to the advertisers whose cooperation and support make the publication possible. It is gratifying to observe that many of our advertisers have been identified with the publication since the very first issue in 1925.

During the year, two new features were inaugurated, both of which, it is believed, have added to the value of the publication. One consists of the cartoons submitted by Robert L. Swain, Jr., the other "The Prescription of the Month." This latter feature has become quite popular, and, it is believed, will add greatly to the interest and value of the publication.

The committee believes that "The Maryland Pharmacist" is looked upon as one of the most outstanding State publications in the pharmaceutical field, and it will be the purpose of the committee to see to it that this position is maintained.

The preliminary report of the Membership Committee was submitted by Mr. Charles L. Armstrong, who for a number of years had served as the committee chairman.

REPORT OF THE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

In submitting this report I desire to express my sincere appreciation to all members of both the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association and the T.A.M.P.A. for their splendid cooperation and assistance toward keeping alive that wonderful spirit which prevails in the organization.

During the past year we have submitted more than an average number of applications. This increase has been largely due to the outstanding work of one of our members—Mr. Nelson G. Diener. He has done a most commendable job in bringing into this Association an unusually large number of druggists and clerks. He has shown his willingness to work at all times and the work he has accomplished will materially benefit the Association.

To date ninety new members have been accepted and as there will probably be more before the close of this convention I would suggest that a final report be made near the end of the business session.

CHAS. L. ARMSTRONG, Chairman.

Mr. Diener was present when this reference was made, and his splendid cooperation in building up the association was made the subject of special remarks by President Swain. At the conclusion of these remarks, Mr. Diener arose, and was greeted with loud and prolonged applause.

One of the fixed features of the first session of the convention has been the report of the Committee on Entertainment, and this year was no exception. After the more formal reports had been called for and delivered, President Swain announced that the deck was cleared, and Mr. Walter Pierce was invited to come to the front and to give an account of his stewardship as chairman of the Committee on Entertainment. As Mr. Pierce walked slowly and deliberately up the aisle, he was greeted with prolonged applause. He stated himself he thought he detected a few cat calls, but inasmuch as he was not sure, he would not make the accusation.

In eloquent language, which ran the whole scale of human emotions, Walter told about the fine points of the T.A.M.P.A., the splendid entertainment features provided, and expressed the hope that all would have a bang up time. Applause, and still more applause as Walter concluded his annual oration.

With the conclusion of the report of the Committee on Entertainment, President Swain stated the scheduled program for the evening had been concluded, and that if there was no other business to be presented the meeting would stand adjourned until the following day at 10:00 A.M. Before adjourning, however, President Swain announced the meeting of the Committee on Nominations and a meeting of the Maryland Board of Pharmacy. Those not so engaged repaired to the ballroom where cards had been provided, which was later followed by dancing until 1:00 A.M.

Dr. E. F. Kelly, secretary, was unavoidably detained in Washington, and was thus not present at the first meeting. Mr. Simon Solomon served as secretary pro tem.

During the course of the convention, the following reports were submitted by the Auditing Committee and the Committee on Nominations. These reports are set out here simply as a matter of convenience.

REPORT OF THE 1938 AUDITING COMMITTEE OF THE MARYLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

We have examined the records of the Treasurer of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association and those of the Treasurer of the U. S. P. and N. F. Committee, and found them to be correct.

OTTO W. MUEHLHAUSE, Chairman.

Your Nominating Committee beg leave to submit for your consideration the following for Officers of your Association for the coming year: (Upon motion properly made and seconded the following nominees were duly elected.)

Honorary President, JOHN D. DAVIS, Ridgely, Md.

President, A. A. M. DEWING, Centreville, Md.

First Vice-President, A. N. HEWING, Baltimore, Md.

Second Vice-President, LLOYD N. RICHARDSON, Bel Air, Md.

Third Vice-President, T. ELLSWORTH RAGLAND, Baltimore, Md.

Secretary, E. F. KELLY, Baltimore, Md.

Treasurer, J. F. WANNENWETSCH, Baltimore, Md.

Editor, R. L. SWAIN, Baltimore, Md.

Executive Committee

Honorary Chairman—CHARLES C. NEAL

Chairman—ANDREW F. LUDWIG, Baltimore, Md.

HARRY R. RUDY, Hagerstown, Md.

MELVILLE STRASBURGER, Baltimore, Md.

ELMER W. STERLING, Churchill, Md.

HARRY S. HARRISON, Baltimore, Md.

For Membership on the Board of Pharmacy

L. M. KANTNER

HOWELL W. ALLEN

J. W. DORMAN

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW F. LUDWIG, Chairman,
MELVILLE STRASBURGER,
HOWELL W. ALLEN,
HARRY R. RUDY,
SAMUEL Y. HARRIS,
GEORGE A. BUNTING,
L. V. JOHNSON,
WEBSTER K. EDWARDS,
Nominating Committee.

SECOND SESSION

The second session was called together at 10:00 A.M., and President Swain stated, inasmuch as it was not possible to have Secretary Kelly's report at the first session, it would be called for at this time, before the scheduled program of the morning.

Secretary Kelly was presented. He stated it has been his custom for the past several years to present a verbal report as much of the work of the secretary's office was necessarily concerned with the reports of the several committees. Dr. Kelly said he wished to express his thanks to President Swain and others who had looked after the work of the association during the year, and who had seen to it that the activities were kept moving at a rapid pace. Dr. Kelly

pointed out that he had attended each meeting of the Executive Committee, and had kept in close touch with the work of the Association, discharging all of those duties which were peculiarly those of the secretary himself. He made special reference to the excellence of the program, and the many interesting features which it provided. In concluding his remarks, Dr. Kelly stated that he had been quite happy in his relationship with the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, and that he hoped the organization would continue with undiminished vigor in the performance of its highly important work.

Dr. Kelly's remarks were received with prolonged applause.

President Swain, at this time, called upon Mr. T. Ellsworth Ragland, president of the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association, who spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

T. Ellsworth Ragland, President

Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association

It is indeed a pleasure for me as president of the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association to extend a very hearty welcome to the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association at the opening of its fifty-sixth annual convention. The pharmacists of the City of Baltimore take great pride in the work which the State Association has done and the fine position which it holds among the pharmaceutical organizations of the country. For well over a half century it has been dedicated to the advancement of pharmacy in its many phases. It has taken the lead in the legislative field and deserves full credit for the splendid body of pharmaceutical laws now in effect in this State. It has exercised a splendid influence in the field of pharmaceutical education and may take a large share of the credit for the distinguished position which pharmaceutical education occupies in this State today.

The business problems of the drug store have not been overlooked. Year in and year out, the Association has sought to improve the economic position of the retail pharmacist and to place the drug store on a sounder business basis.

It is with pride that we recognize the outstanding position of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association in its efforts to secure fair trade legislation, not only in Maryland, but throughout the entire United States. The Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association has been happy to assist the State Association in every possible respect and to stand behind it in its efforts to push the general program along. The very finest spirit of cooperation prevails between the two organizations and in recent years there has been a real

pooling of resources between the two so that progress might be the more rapid and the more enduring.

I sincerely hope that this convention will be an outstanding success and that the various sessions will be well attended so that a large number of pharmacists will have the benefit of the addresses and the discussions which they will provoke.

The entertainment features have been given special attention by the T.A.M.P.A. and I am sure that these will add greatly to the pleasure of the occasion.

As I remarked before, it is a real pleasure to have the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association meet in our city and I again extend most cordial greetings and best wishes for a successful convention.

President Ragland's remarks provoked considerable applause as his work for pharmacy in this State has been of the most helpful character.

At this point, President Swain called First Vice-President A. A. M. Dewing to this chair, who asked the audience to give attention to the reading of the President's address.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Robert L. Swain

Frankly, I feel a bit strange in standing before you as president of this Association. I have been a member of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association for many years, have been honored by it in many ways, and have been the recipient of countless courtesies at the hands of the members themselves. In return, I have honestly tried to serve this Association to the best of my abilities and to do all that I could to advance the interests of pharmacy. I am a member of the pharmaceutical profession and it is my responsibility, as well as yours, to do all that we can to improve its standards and to augment its worth.

The presidency of the Association came as a complete surprise to me. I later found that Arch Dewing, Vernon Johnson and a few others were the high conspirators. As soon as my name was placed in nomination I assured myself that what had been done met with the approval of the vice-presidents. The year has been a very happy one, and I express my sincere thanks and appreciation to the Association for the honor conferred.

I am not looking upon this presentation as a formal address, but rather as an informal chat. You have entrusted certain duties to me, and, as a member of the family, I want to talk them over with you and to give you my impressions of what has been done, and what needs to be done in the future. I have grouped the topics under appropriate headings simply as a matter of convenience.

Professional Pharmacy

I think it must be apparent to all that a concerted effort should be made to raise the standards of pharmacy, particularly as these standards are exemplified and interpreted by the modern drug store. The public appreciation of pharmacy cannot rise above the public appreciation of the function, purpose and general qualifications of the drug store. I should like to see the drug store reflect a certain professional dignity which would directly associate it with the other public health professions.

Dealing with the subject specifically, I would like to suggest that some section of every drug store be set aside for the display of shelf bottles and that the show globes be restored to their former place. I take this position simply because it seems to me to be common sense for every pharmacist to see to it that his store stands out on the street as a place substantially different from the stores on either side. It should be his purpose to have his pharmacy reflect his university training and to interpret him in terms of a professional personality. This is not an idealistic conception but perhaps the most practical that can be put in effect.

I very strongly suggest a semi-open prescription room so that the most important work which pharmacy does may, in fact, become known to the public. It is rather strange that the work which most clearly associates pharmacy with public health and which distinguishes the drug store from other commercial establishments, is done out of view of the public. There is a certain glamour, a certain impressiveness, a certain attractiveness about prescription work which well justifies giving it much greater attention and a much more dignified place in drug store operation.

There is no justification, so it seems to me, for trying to turn drug stores into merchandising emporiums to such an extent that their real purpose and function is drowned out. Every effort should be made to have the drug stores conform to an acceptable professional standard and to have them stand out as something distinctive, different, and fine among the ordinary stores of the street.

I stress these points because there is a basic contradiction between the drug store of today and the system of pharmaceutical education from which the future pharmacists will come. The drug store must become elevated if it is to continue attractive to men of superior educational training. I emphasize these points also to stress the fact that the drug store is coming more and more into competition with other institutions so far as real pharmacy is concerned.

The socialization of medicine may well concentrate pharmaceutical practice in a limited number of institutions in which the retail drug store, as we know it, may have a small part. There are definite trends which certainly indicate that hospitalization is to become

of greater and greater significance in the treatment of disease. This is being contributed to by the medical profession, the dental profession and by various insurance schemes. It must be clear that the greater success these various adventures attain, the greater the pressure upon the retail drug store. What I am attempting to point out is that the drug store must, of necessity, pull itself to higher levels, and become more entrenched in public opinion, if it is to retain its place in the public health field.

There was a time perhaps, when discussions of professional pharmacy were more or less artificial in that they were carried on largely by college men and by others not actively engaged in the field. For this reason the discussions were looked upon more or less as idealistic or theoretical and as being of little or no importance in a practical sense. Changes which have come about, however, in the field of medication, in pharmaceutical education, and in public health in general, are sufficient to entirely change the situation and to make professional pharmacy the most important topic before the pharmaceutical profession at this time.

The Fair Trade Law and Its Administration

Under the devoted direction of Mr. Simon Solomon, the Fair Trade Act has been well administered and I believe, generally observed. By and large, it must be accepted as a fact that the economic position of the retail drug stores of this State is much more secure because of the passage of the Fair Trade Act and the intelligent administration which it has received.

Just recently the following sign was displayed in several drug stores in Baltimore: "No one in Baltimore can offer a price lower than ours." When I first saw this sign I wondered just how many of our pharmacists knew the story behind it, the life history of the movement which made such a sign possible, of the more than twenty-five years of hard, consistent work before federal and state legislatures to secure the enactment of the basic law which we now refer to as the Fair Trade Act. I am sure that if the facts were known to all, as well as they are to a few of us, an entirely different attitude would prevail and the pharmacists of this State would consider it their solemn duty to so conduct their stores as to make the repeal of the fair trade act virtually impossible.

I shall not take time to refer to the necessity of cooperating with fair trade manufacturers nor with the ways and means by which this cooperation can be given. A discussion of these topics belongs more appropriately in the hands of the Chairman of the Fair Trade Committee and I am certain that in his report he will cover the ground thoroughly.

I am happy that our Association has played such an important part in fair trade legislation and I am convinced that if we will

allow this movement to work itself out, in the right spirit, it will justify all the time and effort which have been put into it, and will be a most constructive influence in stabilizing the economic conditions with which the drug store is faced.

No discussion of fair trade legislation would be complete without an expression of appreciation to Senator Millard E. Tydings for the splendid service he has rendered this cause. Senator Tydings is, by all odds, one of our most commanding national figures and one who gives intelligent study to the problems of the day. His economic philosophy is built largely around the idea that small business has a real place in the American scheme of things and that the legal machinery of the nation should be so geared as to preserve for small business a decent place in the sun.

It was this dominant idea that first gained Senator Tydings' attention for fair trade acts and it was this same guiding idea that induced him to lend the prestige of his name to the enactment of federal legislation which would make the state acts effective. I believe the Tydings-Miller Act will probably be remembered as one of the most constructive pieces of legislation of this troubled era and one which gives promise of keeping America on the course upon which she embarked a century and a half ago.

I believe Senator Tydings is a statesman of the first rank and expressing my own personal opinion, I hope that he will remain in public office for many years where he will be in position to carry on the great work which he has undertaken in behalf of the average business man. The country needs men like Senator Tydings as it never needed them before. His independent view, his courage and his honesty of purpose, will always have a place if America is to remain what she was intended to be.

I would like to express our sincere thanks and appreciation to Mr. Herbert Levy, our general counsel. I have often heard lawyers referred to as tight fisted, avaricious and scheming individuals. While these descriptions probably do apply to a few lawyers it certainly is a fact that they do not apply at all to Mr. Levy. He has served us faithfully and well over a period of years and for the last twelve months his salary has been absolutely nothing.

We have been privileged to use his office for meetings of the Fair Trade Committee. He has sat in on our meetings on each occasion. He has always found time to discuss our problems with Mr. Solomon and the members of his committee, and he has rendered us a service of the greatest magnitude. He has shown me every courtesy and consideration, and has worked hard to put our program across. Up to the present time, however, the postman has not so much as presented a bill. This Association owes Mr. Levy a great debt and certainly in partial payment, at any rate, we tender him our heartfelt thanks and gratitude.

Pharmaceutical Education

In his address before the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association last year, Dr. H. C. Byrd, President of the University of Maryland, made the following observations:

"I have also noted that in addition to a disproportionate number of poorly prepared high school pupils, the standard of work of the School of Pharmacy has not always, in my judgment, been sufficiently high. Students have been allowed to enter, and have pursued the curriculum to its close without conforming to a satisfactory standard of scholarship. One reason, of course, for this has been the necessity of supporting largely the School from student fees. This no longer need be a primary cause, as the Legislature has made ample provision for financial aid. From now on a qualitative standard of scholarship, higher than that now in effect, will be required."

In his address at the Banquet of the Alumni Association of the School of Pharmacy this year, Dr. Byrd said that he was glad that the educational qualifications of those studying pharmacy had been stepped up, and he looked forward to the time when the same standards in effect in other professional schools in Baltimore would be observed in the School of Pharmacy, in so far as this was possible, feasible, and compatible with the best interests of the profession and the drug industry. It must be a matter of gratification to every pharmacist in this State that pharmaceutical education is regarded from such a sound point of view by the President of the University.

It is a source of great gratification too, that largely through the efforts of Dr. Byrd, adequate public financial support has been obtained for the School of Pharmacy. This places the School in a very fine position and makes it no longer necessary for it to base its educational program upon the income from the student body. It, therefore, should be possible for us to look forward to a realization of the standards which Dr. Byrd has proclaimed, with the feeling of confidence and assurance, that the pharmaceutical educational program in this State is being placed on a sound and permanent basis.

It is believed that the Dean of the School and his able faculty are in full accord with the high standards which Dr. Byrd has set and that they will cooperate with him to the fullest in his efforts to improve and advance pharmaceutical education.

The School of Pharmacy of the University of Maryland has always been looked upon as one of the leading institutions of its kind in America and those who show a real interest in pharmaceutical education are proud of the position which it now holds and are confident that it will continue to forge ahead under the inspiration of Dr. Byrd and the administration of the Dean and its faculty.

It might be well at this point, to review the part which the Association has played, in advancing the standards of pharmaceutical education in this State. For nearly twenty years the Association has had a Committee on the School of Pharmacy and it was the function of this committee to maintain close contacts with the School and to cooperate, in every way that it could, toward bettering the pharmaceutical educational facilities. The Committee on the School of Pharmacy played a major part in the activities which finally led to the erection of the Pharmacy and Dental Building at the University of Maryland. In fact, it might well be doubted that such a building would be in existence today, had it not been for the profoundly important work which the committee did back in those history making days.

Early in his incumbency as president of the University, Dr. Byrd enlisted the aid and cooperation of the School of Pharmacy Committee in his efforts to advance the educational standards in the School of Pharmacy. Matters of immediate importance to the School were given free and candid discussion and a real constructive program worked out. The School of Pharmacy Committee is a most important agency of this Association and should be supported in the splendid work it has done.

In April or May of 1937, Dr. Byrd appointed a special committee consisting of Dr. E. F. Kelly, chairman; Dr. John C. Krantz, Jr., Dr. A. G. DuMez, Dr. Marvin R. Thompson and myself, for the purpose of giving close study to the affairs of the School and to serve as the committee which would make recommendations to him with respect to changes in the curriculum, appointments to the faculty and all matters dealing with educational policy.

This committee met a number of times and its work finally resulted in the adoption of higher educational standards for the School. These standards which are now in effect were submitted to the group as a whole by Dr. DuMez and Dr. Thompson and received unanimous endorsement. They were later referred to the Committee on the School of Pharmacy and adopted. About the same time they were also referred to the Maryland Board of Pharmacy and the Board adopted them unanimously and expressed its approval in the Annual Report submitted to this Association in 1937.

At this point I wish to call attention to the fact that a number of pharmacy schools in various parts of the country have instituted annual review or brush-up courses. This movement originated at Purdue University about eight or nine years ago and was immediately followed by the University of Michigan. Since that time review courses have been offered by the School of Pharmacy of the Medical College of Virginia, University of Florida, University of Minnesota, University of Oklahoma, and in several other pharmacy schools.

The sciences upon which pharmacy depends are undergoing almost constant expansion, new theories are being established and new products placed before the medical profession. In the hurly burly of everyday affairs it is virtually impossible for the average pharmacist to keep abreast of the times without some standardized and organized effort in this direction. I wish to express the hope that brush-up or review courses, covering a matter of two or three days, may be established as a part of the year's work at the School of Pharmacy of the University of Maryland, and that every effort be made to interest pharmacists in this project, and have them co-operate to the fullest extent possible, in making it serve the most constructive purpose.

It is interesting to note that Mr. L. M. Kantner in his presidential address in 1932 discussed this matter, so that about all I am doing is bringing it again to the attention of the Association, and to observe that the movement is much more extensive today than it was when Mr. Kantner first proposed that review courses be in pharmacy be instituted in the School of Pharmacy of the University.

Legislation

While the pharmacy laws of most of the states do not conform to any well conceived pattern and thus do not adhere to any consistent philosophy, I think it can be said, 'with a fair degree of accuracy, that the Maryland drug laws do represent a fairly modern point of view and do reflect the trends in public health. There are, however, a number of major defects even in the Maryland laws which should receive close study by our Legislative Committee and I shall discuss some of those which have impressed me as the more necessary.

First of all, the Maryland Pharmacy Act, in keeping with pharmacy acts in general, does not adequately restrict the distribution of drugs, medicines and medical supplies and the so-called exemption provision of the act, dealing with the rights and privileges of general merchants, should be studied frankly and honestly with the welfare of the public as the controlling feature.

Persons really familiar with this subject feel that drugs and medicines are entirely too important to leave any phase of their manufacture and distribution in the hands of incompetent and untrained persons. It is believed that real public danger lurks in the indiscriminate distribution of drugs and medicines and that every effort should be made to more adequately restrict their distribution to those, who by training and experience, have shown themselves qualified for this highly important function. Leaving the matter wide open is not fair to the public, nor is it fair to the profession which has prepared itself for this important public health duty.

The pharmacy laws of most of the states provide for the operation of retail drug stores under annual permits issued by the boards of pharmacy. Some of these laws go back a number of years, and at the time they were enacted, it may be doubted that they were seriously intended to confer any discretionary powers upon the boards of pharmacy with respect to the issuance of permits and the boards themselves under these laws, gave no evidence that they regarded themselves as vested with discretionary authority. Permits were issued as a matter of course and the fees received therefrom were utilized by the boards in carrying on their diversified activities.

The language of these pharmacy acts, however, will indicate that there is some basis for the contention that boards of pharmacy should be vested with discretionary powers, and that the permits should be issued only in those cases where it is clear that the store will be properly and adequately conducted and that it will serve a public necessity.

A careful study should be made of the Maryland Pharmacy Act for the purpose of determining whether it is necessary to amend the Act so as to vest any more extensive powers in the Board.

In some states the boards have been faced with the necessity of passing judgment upon the adequacy of the prescription facilities, as the issuance of the permit to operate a drug store should certainly take this matter into consideration. In some states, Maryland in particular, the issue has been settled so far as requiring all drug stores to possess a minimum of technical and professional apparatus.

Those who have been giving very close study to the subject wonder if this goes quite far enough. In other words, if a drug store is to operate as a pharmacy, should not the board of pharmacy be empowered with authority to designate just what constitutes an acceptable prescription department? For instance, how much space should be given to it? How extensive should be its stock of drugs, chemicals and medical supplies? These are but a few of the questions which suggest themselves in dealing with this rather complex matter. Nevertheless, it would seem that the requirements of the medical profession, and the safety of the public, demand that there be some supervisory agency set up over prescription facilities so that the medical profession, and the public, might have the assurance that pharmaceutical practice, and particularly the compounding and dispensing of physicians' prescriptions, will be carried on under the most acceptable conditions and in a suitable environment.

The Maryland Poison Law has, in operation, been shown to be unworkable in some respects, and it is believed that this act should be given careful study by the Legislative Committee so that certain rigid requirements might, under certain circumstances, be made more flexible. This could be done, it is believed, without compromising in any appreciable degree the principles and objectives of the act itself.

Experiences during the past year, particularly in the cases of the Elixir of Sulfanilamide and the Cancer Serum loaded with lockjaw germs, have directed public attention to the necessity of more rigid regulation and control of drug products. It is this great fact which has been the major factor leading to a revision of the Federal Food and Drugs Act and it is this same fact which now demands attention at the hands of the state legislatures.

First of all, it seems to me that we should accept as a basic principle that no phase of drugs and medicines should be left to totally unsupervised and unregulated distribution. For that reason I very strongly suggest that the incoming Legislative Committee give serious consideration to seeking legislation which will prohibit any auction sale of drugs and medicines, until the concern has received a license or permit for each specific sale.

The pharmacy law enforcement agency of this State has, from time to time, encountered stocks of drugs and medicines obtained from defunct or bankrupt drug stores, in the hands of auctioneers, and some of the drug products have been highly dangerous in composition. Many of them were obviously deteriorated. The stocks have included long out-dated serums, vaccines, poisons, potent tinctures, etc. In every instance where drug products fall in the hands of auctioneers, the auctioneers should be compelled to apply to the board of pharmacy for a permit and the permit should not be issued until every case has been thoroughly and completely investigated.

It is strongly urged that the Committee on Legislation consider the advisability of seeking legislation which would require all concerns, distributing samples of drugs and medicines from house to house, also to operate under a permit issued by the Board of Pharmacy. There is a law in effect in this State which makes unlawful the indiscriminate distribution of drug samples but it is difficult to enforce. Enforcement would be made relatively easy if these concerns were required to operate under permit issued by the Board.

Attention should also be given to some degree of control over itinerant vendors and peddlers. While such vendors are not important from the standpoint of dollars and cents, it is believed that they are important from the standpoint of public health. They peddle drugs and medicines and such important medical supplies as cotton, bandages, adhesive, etc. Their very manner of operation is of such a character that it is difficult to keep tab on the quality of the products which they sell, and thus a wide avenue is open for distribution of products highly dangerous to public health. Certainly this type of distribution should be more adequately controlled.

There are a number of other projects to which the Legislative Committee might give serious attention. It is believed that more adequate control should be thrown around the drugs and medicines

supplied by dispensing physicians. At the present time there are a large number of concerns located in different parts of the United States whose products reach the public almost exclusively through the dispensing doctor. These products are rarely found on the shelves of the average drug store or the wholesale houses and thus are not open to the same stringent control given to drugs and medicines distributed in the ordinary way.

It is believed that some study should be given to the practice which has sprung up of marketing preparations under titles recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary, which differ substantially from the formula officially prescribed. This practice has resulted in confusion in the dispensing of physicians' prescriptions and in fraud upon the public when official preparations are called for.

It is believed too that power should be given to the State Department of Health or the State Board of Pharmacy, to legally detain drugs and medicines found to be below standard, comparable to the power which the State Board of Health now exercises with respect to deteriorated or misbranded foods. In all of this, we must look upon drugs and medicines as essential public health commodities and deal with them in the light of their serious use.

Membership

I have never been able to understand just why it should be necessary to put such a tremendous amount of energy behind efforts to maintain membership in the Association at a reasonable level. I believe that the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association is doing, and has long been doing, an essential work and that it has made very large contributions to the professional and material success of every pharmacist in this State. It has fought his legislative battles, has supported pharmaceutical education to the extent of its abilities, and has sought diligently to improve the economic position of pharmacy. In spite of all this, however, it is a pessimistic fact that the Association has not received that degree of support which common prudence would suggest as necessary.

There are probably two or three hundred pharmacists in Maryland today who are not members and who thus make no contribution to the work which the Association carries on. Reference is made to these facts because it is absolutely necessary for the pharmaceutical profession in Maryland to unite behind its Association and to pool its resources if the economic and professional position of pharmacy is to be adequately advanced.

It is well and good to criticize the Association for not having done its job, but how can it do its job under the conditions which are referred to here? It is hoped that some method can be worked out whereby this situation can be remedied so that the entire force

and prestige of the pharmacists of Maryland may be placed behind a constructive and intelligent program.

In addition to the work which Treasurer Wannenwetsch has done toward building up Association membership, we have been extremely fortunate in having an enthusiastic worker in the field, and at this point I want to express sincere thanks to Mr. Nelson G. Diener for having gone out of his way to help build up our organization. Mr. Diener has literally been an ambassador of good will and has been successful in bringing in a total of eighty-one new members, sixty-seven of whom are proprietors, and fourteen registered clerks.

It must be apparent to all that the membership problem would solve itself if we had a few more men imbued with that same sense of obligation which has stimulated Mr. Diener. We hope that the example which he has set will be followed and that within the next few months we will have many more who are as deeply interested as he. Again thanks to Mr. Diener.

Finances

Closely related to Association membership are association finances. It must necessarily follow that so long as a large number of retail pharmacists withhold their financial support the Association must struggle along on an impoverished basis. And it follows too, that just so long as the Association is compelled to operate on an impoverished basis it cannot fully do the job it is intended to do, and cannot fully serve the interests of the pharmacists of this State.

Holding membership in the Association and contributing to its financial support impresses me as about the finest type of business insurance, because the more effective the Association becomes, the more influence it will have, and the more powerful it will be in securing that recognition of pharmacy, which the nature and importance of its work, clearly justifies.

At this point I wish to enthusiastically compliment Treasurer Wannenwetsch for having done a swell job during the year. It has been my privilege to associate with him rather closely and to cooperate with him in his work. I have never known one to approach his duties from a more earnest point of view or to show more real devotion to his job. Treasurer Wannenwetsch has made a complete study of the finances of the Association, and has exerted himself to the fullest extent possible in increasing the resources and placing the Association in a good financial position. He could not possibly have been more attentive to his own personal work than he has been to the work of the Association. The mere fact that our financial position is as strong as it is, is due almost entirely to the attitude which Mr. Wannenwetsch has shown, and the spirit with which he has approached his tasks.

Putting money in the treasury is a real job and this alone suggests the wisdom of placing rather sharp restrictions around the expenditure of Association funds. Every expenditure requires special study and should receive this study. For this reason I recommend that the By-Laws of the Association be amended so that all activities of the Association, which require the expenditure of Association funds, must be submitted to the Executive Committee and approved by it before the expenditure may be made. This procedure is suggested in the light of prudence as it is believed that it is in line with sound and efficient fiscal policy. This is the procedure followed by the American Pharmaceutical Association, the National Association of Retail Druggists, as well as many other well managed and well directed organizations.

Organization

I wish to express my heartfelt appreciation for the many years of splendid service given to the Association by our good friend Charlie Neal. For thirty years or more he has served as Chairman of the Executive Committee and anyone at all familiar with the history of the Association knows just how much devotion and thought he has given to his work. There was a time when the Association was not nearly as large as it is now and when it was a hard, uphill fight to maintain interest and to keep the program moving ahead. During those years Charlie Neal was one of the pillars of the temple and a real tower of strength.

Conditions have arisen, however, that have made it necessary for him to remove himself from Maryland and I regret that he is no longer in position to assume the duties of the chairmanship of the Executive Committee. I know just what a privation it is to Charlie to remove himself from our midst in the twilight of his career. I know what it means to us to have Charlie dwell in some other state where he no longer will be near enough to mingle with us and participate in our affairs. At any rate, even the hands of fate are not sufficiently strong at this time to entirely tear him away from us and I think the time is here when we should take some action to show just how we regard the situation.

I would, therefore, recommend that he be elected Honorary Chairman of the Executive Committee to serve from now until kingdom come, that the Association stationery carry his name, and that he be notified of all meetings of the Committee, with the assurance that he will be most welcome whenever he finds it possible to attend. I do this not only because it is a distinction which he richly deserves, but because I, for one, confess to that kind of sentiment which makes me hope that Charlie Neal's name will be identified with our Association just so long as he continues to adorn and enrich this old world of ours and may that be many, many years.

Mr. Neal's retirement from active participation in the affairs of the Committee, however, does confront us with a new situation because a generation has come and gone since the Association was faced with the necessity of changing the Chairman of its Executive Committee. Under these circumstances it might be well for us to survey the matter candidly and to deal with it more or less in harmony with the procedure which prevails in other organizations. For this reason I recommend that the Constitution and By-Laws be amended so as to provide as follows: The President of the Association shall become a member of the Executive Committee for the year immediately following his term as president, and he shall serve as chairman of the Executive Committee during this period. This procedure will insure having the Executive Committee always under the direction of a person familiar with the affairs of the Association and experienced in its methods of operation.

Cooperation With Other State and National Associations

The Association has had a very eventful year and has carried on many diversified activities. However, I am certain that the work would not be as far advanced had it not been for the unusually fine spirit of cooperation which was shown by the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association and the Alumni Association of the School of Pharmacy of the University of Maryland. I want to express my most sincere appreciation for the helpful attitude shown by Dr. T. Ellsworth Ragland, President of the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association. It was my privilege to associate with him rather closely during the year and his desire to aid and assist was an unending source of gratification to me.

Not only did President Ragland cooperate by giving his personal services but he was of tremendous aid and assistance in matters of finance. During his first year as president of the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association he instituted several activities which resulted in placing substantial sums in the treasury of his Association. Every dollar given by the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association to the work of the Committee on U. S. P. and N. F. Publicity, was matched by President Ragland and his Association made a very generous contribution to the financial support of "The Maryland Pharmacist." President Ragland is, in every sense of word, a splendid chap and it has certainly been a real pleasure to me to work with him so closely and so long.

In order that the spirit of cooperation between the two Associations might be more widely known, the regional meetings held during the year were held jointly by the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association and the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association and publicity dealing with the meetings at Braddock Heights and Chestertown carried the names of the two Associations. This, in my

judgment is beneficial from all points of view. First of all, it has a tendency to eradicate distinctions between county and city and is calculated to more thoroughly integrate the various sections of the State. While it may not be necessary to recognize this in a formal resolution, I do nevertheless express the hope that succeeding administrations will perpetuate this practice and will emphasize the fine spirit which prevails between the State and City Associations.

I want also to express my appreciation to the Alumni Association of the School of Pharmacy for the fine aid and assistance it gave to the work of Dr. Andrews' Committee. For at least two years, the Alumni Association has contributed \$100 to the work of the U. S. P. and N. F. Publicity Committee and this has been of great help in putting this project on a better financial basis.

It should no longer be necessary to urge pharmacists to support their national organizations and certainly this should not be necessary in a state which has played so important a part as Maryland. The American Pharmaceutical Association, established in 1851, has long served the professional interests of pharmacy and Maryland has contributed eight presidents and our own beloved Dr. Kelly is the Secretary and the guiding genius of that organization. This statement alone is sufficient to stir a sense of pride in every pharmacist of this State and to justify all of them in holding membership in the American Pharmaceutical Association.

The National Association of Retail Druggists was, in a sense, founded by a Marylander. At any rate, its first president was Dr. Henry P. Hynson of this city. The National Association of Retail Druggists has, throughout the years of its existence, carried on a tremendously important work and has made vast contributions to the bread and butter side of the drug store. Both the National Association of Retail Druggists and the American Pharmaceutical Association are entitled to the moral and financial support of every retail druggist in Maryland and I, for one, express the hope that we will recognize our responsibility to these organizations and give them that type of cooperation and aid which their tremendously important work makes desirable.

There are, of course, many other topics which might appropriately be discussed in this talk but to do so would extend the time unduly and would probably tire you unnecessarily. I do, however, wish to extend our thanks and appreciation to Professor Marvin J. Andrews for again so ably carrying on the work of the Committee on U. S. P. and N. F. Publicity. The program was somewhat expanded this year and no doubt this will be referred to in the report of the committee itself. I do wish to point out, however, that the committee was supplied with sufficient funds well in advance of the

actual need and thus that its program was not handicapped by financial worry.

I wish also to express my very sincere thanks to the chairmen and members of the various committees for their splendid attitude and helpful cooperation. They responded to every call and did so in a most enthusiastic and pleasing fashion. I shall always look back upon this year as a most pleasant one, one which brought me into closer contact with some of the finest friends I have ever had, and enabled me to place even a higher value on their qualifications than I had heretofore.

I can do no more than to close this address with the assurance that I shall avail myself of every privilege in the future as I have in the past, to serve the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association to the best of my ability.

President Swain's address was received with loud and prolonged applause, and upon motion duly made and seconded, was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The Report of the Treasurer, John F. Wannenwetsch, was called for at this time. In presenting Treasurer Wannenwetsch, President Swain complimented him for the work he had done and for the unusually earnest manner in which he attended to his duties.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

J. F. Wannenwetsch

In presenting to you the report of our financial position for the year, I can do so with a certain amount of pleasure because we do find ourselves in a somewhat better financial position than we were a year ago. In this report I shall make no attempt to set out in detail a list of the receipts and a list of the expenditures, although the treasurer's books are kept in such a manner as to show in detail every item of income and every item of expenditure.

The books of the Treasurer were given a thorough auditing on Thursday, June 16th, by a special committee consisting of Mr. Otto Muehlhause, Mr. Arthur P. Shields, and Mr. Manuel B. Wagner, appointed by the president of this Association.

I do wish to emphasize, however, that while we have had an increase in membership and have taken in a greater amount of money, our expenditures have stepped up far beyond last year because of the special activities in which the Association has been engaged.

Receipts and Expenditures

Balance Checking Account, June 15, 1937.....	\$ 510.44
Dues Collected, June 15, 1937 to June 15, 1938.....	1,786.00
City Certificate Corporation	11.72
	\$2,308.16
Expenditures, June 15, 1937, to June 15, 1938.....	1,319.73
Balance Checking Account, June 15, 1938.....	\$ 988.43

It will be noted that our cash balance is substantially above that of a year ago. It will perhaps be recalled that at the Chester-town meeting of the Association held on April 14th, a change in the By-Laws was approved, making the fiscal year of the Association the calendar year and the treasurer was authorized to send out bills covering dues from June 1, 1938, to December 31, 1938. This was done and I believe that this is responsible in no small degree for the increased number of pharmacists who have paid their dues so promptly.

In connection with this whole matter I wish to emphasize that an unusual amount of work was done during the year to build up the Association membership and thus to augment the income. The president of the Association and I discussed this matter several times during the year and numerous letters were sent out enclosing bills to those who were delinquent in their dues and applications to those who were not carried on the Association rolls. This type of work was done repeatedly and did result in a substantial increase in the income and in bringing in additional members.

This work, however, is somewhat expensive as it entails clerical work, postage and printing. It was our desire to give this experiment a real trial and to see if it could be made fully effective in keeping the membership up to a satisfactory level. While we do not believe that it has been successful in bringing the Association membership up to the desired figure, we do feel that the work has justified itself and that it should be continued from year to year.

During the year the county membership was also carefully analyzed and one pharmacist in each county was furnished a list of the pharmacists in his county who were not members of the Association and he was asked to assume the responsibility of contacting them and securing their applications. Reports from all of these county chairmen have not been received but those already sent in show that the effort has resulted in some increase in membership.

As treasurer of this Association I particularly desire to extend my thanks to Mr. Nelson G. Diener who volunteered to contact pharmacists in the City of Baltimore and to secure applications from as

many as he could. His work was unusually successful as Mr. Diener turned in 81 applications. Mr. Diener undertook this work on his own volition simply in order to serve the Association and I hope that his example will be followed and that we will have more members stirred with a sense of their responsibility to the Association. I sincerely hope that during the coming year we may not only maintain our present gain in membership but also extend it much further as there are still a large number of drug store proprietors in this State who get the benefit of all that the Association does but who make not the slightest contribution to its financial support.

Fair Trade Account

Balance Checking Account, June 15, 1937.....	\$1,194.94
Receipts, June 15, 1937, to June 15, 1938.....	1,608.93
	\$2,803.87
Expenditures, June 15, 1937, to June 15, 1938.....	1,910.25
Balance, Fair Trade Checking Account, June 15, 1938.....	\$ 893.62

It will be noted that the fair trade account is \$300 less than it was last year and I think this is a condition worthy of special comment. During the past year the Fair Trade Committee has carried on extremely heavy duties, not only in administration and enforcement, but also in the compilation and distribution of the Fair Trade Loose Leaf Binder which was presented to each and every drug store in the State and prepared at very high cost.

The Maryland Fair Trade Act has been unusually effective and it has contributed real dollars and cents to every retail druggist in this State. There isn't a single pharmacist within its confines but who is in a better financial position today because of the work of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association in the administration of the Fair Trade Act.

When the Committee began to consider the preparation of the Fair Trade Loose Leaf Binder it was confronted with a financial problem of great magnitude. A request was sent to every retail druggist in the State asking for contributions of \$1.00 per store. About three-fourths of them responded and paid this sum. The remainder had to be obtained from manufacturers. I emphasize this to show that while retail druggists themselves are securing great benefits from the Fair Trade Law, many of them have not contributed toward the finances necessary to provide reasonably effective administration.

I strongly urge that sometime real soon the Fair Trade Committee again contact the retail druggists of this State and try to secure from each and every one of them not less than \$5.00, to build

up the fair trade account and to put the Committee in position to do its work much more effectively. There simply isn't any sense in depriving the Fair Trade Committee of necessary funds and I can assure you that the Committee has operated on the lowest possible cost and I venture to say has spent much less than has been spent in any other state, notwithstanding the fact that our enforcement and administration has been looked upon throughout the country as nearly perfect.

If the Committee does decide to undertake this fund raising campaign, let us see to it that each of us pay our share and have our stores represented in the list of those who are willing to help pay the freight.

U. S. P. and N. F. Expenditures

I am glad to state that the Association was in position to make substantial contributions to the work of the Committee on U. S. P. and N. F. Publicity during the year. As treasurer of this Association I was authorized to turn over \$200 on October 7th, and \$223.93 on February 21st. These amounts were matched by the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association and \$100 was contributed by the Alumni Association.

I am certain that these funds fully met the needs of the Committee during the year and I am sure that we will be able to support this work again next year on the same financial basis.

Recapitulation of our Financial Position

Check Book Balance, Maryland Pharmaceutical Association	
June 15, 1938	\$ 988.43
Check Book Balance, Fair Trade Committee, June 15, 1938..	
	893.62
Total Check Book Balance, June 15, 1938.....	\$1,882.05
Savings Fund, Union Trust Company	\$2,121.95
Balance in exchange of Certificate of Beneficial Interest....	6.47
62 shares of Union Trust Company stock @ \$32.75 per share, par value. Market value June 15, 1938, about \$7.00 per share.	
Certificate of Beneficial Interest of City Certificate Corporation held by the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association in the amount of \$2,036.97.	

There was prolonged applause as Treasurer Wannewetsch concluded his presentation, as it was evident that he is taking his job seriously and is making every effort to strengthen the financial position of the Association.

Mr. Harry R. Rudy, president of the Maryland Board of Pharmacy, presented the annual report of the Board.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MARYLAND BOARD OF PHARMACY

1937 — 1938

In accordance with the provisions of the law governing the activities of the Maryland Board of Pharmacy, as set forth in Section 231 of Article 43 of the Annotated Code, this report for the year ending June 30, 1938, is respectfully submitted, being the thirty-fifth annual report to the Governor of Maryland and the twenty-fifth annual report to the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association.

Personnel

The Board was constituted during the year as follows:

Harry R. Rudy, President
Robert L. Swain, Secretary-Treasurer
Lloyd N. Richardson
L. M. Kantner
L. V. Johnson

At the meeting of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, held at Ocean City, Maryland, in June, 1937, the following names were recommended to the Governor for membership on the Board of Pharmacy, as Mr. Richardson's term expired in May, 1938. At the time this report was written, no action had been taken by the Governor on these recommendations so far as the Board is aware.

Lloyd N. Richardson, Bel Air
Robert S. McKinney, Taneytown
A. Tolson Lyon, Elkton

Examination—Policy and Procedure

Conforming to its established custom, the Board conducted three examinations during the Board year: October, 1937, February and June, 1938. The number of applicants at each examination was as follows:

October, 1937	11
February, 1938	6
June, 1938	51

The subjects included in the examinations were the same as the year preceding; namely, Theory of Pharmacy, Chemistry (Inorganic and Organic), Materia Medica, Chemical and Pharmaceutical Mathematics, Pharmaceutical Law, Practical Pharmacy. At each of

these examinations, special attention was given to Practical Pharmacy, and one full day at each of these examinations was allotted to this subject.

The assignment of subjects for the examinations during the year was as follows:

Pharmacy—Robert L. Swain

Chemistry—L. V. Johnson

Materia Medica—L. M. Kantner

Pharmaceutical and Chemical Mathematics—Lloyd N. Richardson

Practical Pharmacy—Harry R. Rudy

Practical Law—Robert L. Swain

The following table is submitted for the examinations during the calendar year, 1937, and while it differs slightly from the Board's fiscal year, it is, nevertheless, sufficient to afford a comprehensive picture of the work done during the year:

Maryland Board of Pharmacy

	1937	Pharmacy	Practical Work	Materia Medica	Chemistry	Mathematics	Pharmaceutical Law
1. Number of applicants.....	60	60	41	60	60	60	60
2. Number passing	51	50	39	36	46	41	44
3. Number failing	9	10	1	24	14	19	16
4. Percentage passing	85	83	97	60	77	68	73
5. Percentage failing	15	17	3	40	23	32	27
6. Average for the class.....	75	79	87	73	75	77	77
7. Highest general average.....	87	92	100	91	89	95	90
8. Lowest general average.....	35	32	71	20	17	16	48
9. Percentage falling below							
60%	8	5	0	11	7	8	1.6
10. Percentage making from 60%							
to 74% inclusive**.....	7	11	3	27	16	23	25

*Includes 59% and lower.

**Includes 60% to 74% inclusive. Does not include the 75% grades.

Percentage passing is based on 75% and over, although as low as 60% on theory subjects is allowed without failure, if general average is 75% or better.

Record of Examinations Held

October 18-19-20, 1937:

Registered Pharmacists:

Applicants	Passed	Withheld	Failed
11	3	0	8

February 14-15-16, 1938:

Registered Pharmacists:

Applicants	Passed	Withheld	Failed
6	4	1	1

June 13-14-15, 1938:

Registered Pharmacists:

Applicants	Passed	Withheld	Failed
51	23	21	7

Total Number Examined for Registration as Pharmacists:

Registered Pharmacists:

Applicants	Passed	Withheld	Failed
68	30	22	16

In connection with the foregoing data, it should be pointed out that 1937 saw the second class graduate from the compulsory four year course of study. For this reason, comparison is made in the following table of the grades made in 1936 and those made in 1937:

Average for the Class	1936	1937
Class Average	76	75
Pharmacy	77	79
Practical Pharmacy	83	87
Materia Medica	80	73
Chemistry	77	75
Pharmaceutical and Chemical Mathematics	73	77
Pharmaceutical Law	77	77

A study of the foregoing table will show a very close similarity of the grades made in each of the two years, which would seem to suggest that the four year curriculum has been well organized and satisfactorily given.

From the information herewith submitted, it must be clear that the standard of scholarship of those applying to the Board for examination has been substantially improved. In fact, this Board is of the opinion that the large number of persons failing State board examinations heretofore has been occasioned almost entirely by inadequacy of preparation and fundamental defects in the pharmaceutical curriculum.

That this statement is well founded appears to be borne out by a comparison of the percentage failing under the three year course and the percentage failing in each of the two years during which the four year course has been in effect.

Year	Number Applicants	Number Passing	Number Failing	Percentage Passing	Percentage Failing
1933	114	73	41	64	36
1934	124	88	36	70	30
1935	44	19	25	43	57
1936	68	51	17	75	25
1937	60	51	9	85	15

It will be noted that the percentage of failures in 1936 was 25, and the percentage failing in 1937 was 15. This is accounted for on the ground that each year a number of those who had failed the Board in previous years again come up for examination, and it is this group of repeaters that accounts largely for the number of failures during 1936 and 1937. This point is well illustrated by the fact that, in the June, 1936, examination, there were 38 members of the 1936 graduating class of the School of Pharmacy of the University of Maryland, and of this number 34 passed the examination. The June, 1937, class was made up almost entirely of graduates of that year, and all of the 46 applicants who appeared for examination were successful.

Registrational Trends in Maryland From 1925 - 1937, Inclusive

The following table gives the number of persons registered by examination as pharmacists and assistant pharmacists from 1925 to 1937, inclusive:

Year	Pharmacists	Assistant Pharmacists
1925	53	33
1926	65	40
1927	31	36
1928	57	91
1929	89	78
1930	81	50
1931	86	27
1932	60	
1933	70	
1934	75	
1935	16	
1936	51	
1937	51	

It will be noted that the number of new registrants in Maryland in 1937, was identical with the year preceding.

Reciprocal Registration

Year	Number Registered	Number in State January 1, 1937
1929-1930	11	4
1930-1931	13	6
1931-1932	10	1
1932-1933	13	6
1933-1934	8	4
1934-1935	7	3
1935-1936	10	8
1936-1937	16	9
1937-1938	13	..
Total	101	41

A reading of the above table shows that 101 pharmacists have been registered by reciprocity in Maryland since 1929. While it is not possible to include in this report the number of 1937-1938 reciprocal registrants who have remained in this State, it is known that the majority of those who come into the State by reciprocity do not long remain; or, as stated in the report of this Board last year, there appears to be a pronounced instability on the part of those coming into the State by reciprocity.

Every applicant for reciprocal registration, however, is given a most rigid investigation. Every statement which he makes in his application is checked. For instance, every employer whose name is listed in the application is written to, and a confidential statement obtained from him regarding the character and qualifications of the applicant whenever possible. The applicant himself is compelled to submit to a rather rigorous interview, before at least two members of the Board, in which he is required to give such information as the Board may desire bearing upon his education, employment, personal habits, and other pertinent matters. Determined effort is made to learn all that is to be learned about him, especially those facts which appear to be germane to his application. A stenographic report is made of the interview, a copy of which is sent to all members of the Board, and no application is finally passed upon until each member of the Board has expressed his view on the case.

During the year the Maryland Board of Pharmacy granted reciprocal registration to thirteen persons, in accordance with the following table:

Registered by Reciprocity

Name	Certificate Number	Dated	State
Haransky, David J.....	4078	Dec. 1, 1937	Dist. of Columbia
Huffman, Rufus Marvin.....	4079	Dec. 1, 1937	Virginia
Hornung, Herman Gottlob..	4080	Dec. 1, 1937	Delaware
Wasserman, Louis William..	4092	Dec. 30, 1937	Pennsylvania
Walton, Tracy McClinton....	4093	Dec. 30, 1937	South Carolina
Kim, James Milton.....	4110	Mar. 15, 1938	Pennsylvania
Henry, Ralph A.....	4111	Mar. 15, 1938	Pennsylvania
Jones, Arthur William.....	4112	Mar. 15, 1938	Dist. of Columbia
Braunstein, Isadore M.....	4113	June 1, 1938	Pennsylvania
Doren, Gerald Stanley.....	4114	June 1, 1938	South Dakota
Lutz, Robert E.....	4115	June 1, 1938	Pennsylvania
Ricedorff, Edwin M.....	4116	June 1, 1938	Iowa
Smith, Robert Wells.....	4117	June 1, 1938	Pennsylvania

Total Number Granted Registration by Reciprocity.....13

Total Number Duplicate Certificates Issued..... 9

Total Number Certifications Made for Reciprocity.....19

Certified for Reciprocity to Other States

Year	Number Certified
1929-1930	12
1930-1931	14
1931-1932	25
1932-1933	5
1933-1934	11
1934-1935	31
1935-1936	45
1936-1937	42
1937-1938	19
Total	204

It will be noted that the number certified for reciprocity to other States was sharply down during the last year. However, to understand this it should be associated with the fact that 13 were registered in Maryland by reciprocity, and that 19 were certified to other States for this type of registration. A number of deductions may be drawn from these figures, but the logical explanation would

seem to be that conditions approximating an equilibrium in employment in pharmacy has been reached in Maryland as well as in surrounding States. Added emphasis is given to this statement when it is recalled that the same number were registered as pharmacists in Maryland by examination in 1936 and 1937.

Drug Store Permits

The drug store permit law of Maryland has been in operation since 1935, and may now be regarded as part of the settled law of this State. The Board wishes to express its appreciation to all Maryland pharmacists for the splendid cooperation they have given in the administration of this law. Last year the number of delinquent applicants was much less than the year preceding. It is believed that as they become more accustomed to the requirements of this act, the delinquent applicants will have become progressively less.

The Board wishes to state that all applicants for the renewal of drug store permits for the calendar year, 1939, will be notified not later than November the first, and to urge that all of the applications be promptly filled out and returned to the Board in advance to December the first. Under the terms of the Pharmacy Act, all applications received subsequent to December the first must be accompanied with the registration fee of \$5.00 and also an explanation, satisfactory to the Board, for failure to file the application in the required time. The Board has been lenient in the enforcement of this provision of the act. However, these provisions are clearly set forth in the act itself, and there would seem to be no good reason why the requirements of the law should not be complied with from now on.

In the report submitted by this Board last year, reference was made to the fact that a permit to open a drug store as a concession in a giant food store had been denied. The Board wishes to affirm its position in this respect, and to state that it will view with disfavor any attempt to open a drug store in the so called supermarkets.

Drug Stores Opened and Closed

Fifteen drug stores were opened in Maryland in 1937. Of this number, six were in the City of Baltimore and nine in the counties of the State.

During 1937, twenty-one drug stores were closed. Of this number, eleven were in the City of Baltimore, and ten in the counties of the State.

Manufacturers' Permits

The Board has adopted the following procedure with respect to all new applications for a manufacturer's permit. The applicant

himself is required to file an application in which pertinent information is set out. The applicant, too, is required to submit to a personal interview before at least two members of the Board, at which time every effort is made to ascertain all facts which would bear upon his technical and scientific training as well as his experience in the field. The applicant is required to submit full and complete information with respect to his training, experience, and other qualifications. A stenographic record of this interview is made, a copy of which is sent to all members of the Board in those cases where the Board is not assembled in a body to pass upon the application. No final conclusion is reached with respect to it until every member of the Board has expressed his view.

It is believed that the Manufacturer's Permit Law has been conducive to vast improvement in the conditions surrounding the production of drugs and medicines, and that this improvement will continue and become more pronounced as the provisions of the law are more vigorously applied.

U. S. P. and N. F. In Drug Stores

It is believed that every drug store in Maryland has on hand current copies of the United States Pharmacopoeia and the National Formulary. During the period covered by last year's report of this Board, each and every drug store in the State was inspected with respect to this matter, and no permit is issued for the opening of a new pharmacy or the transference of ownership of an existing pharmacy until the Board is satisfied that the drug store has in its possession the standard authorities.

Professional and Technical Equipment in Drug Stores

Maryland was the first State in the Union to pass a law authorizing the Board of Pharmacy to designate the minimum of professional and technical equipment which must be in pharmacies at all times. This law has been copied by a number of States, and its adoption is the avowed objective of the boards of pharmacy in most States.

During the year preceding, every pharmacy in Maryland was inspected for the specific purpose of determining the degree to which it conformed to the requirements of the law with respect to professional and technical equipment. With minor exceptions, it is believed that every pharmacy in this State meets the requirements of the law with reasonable fidelity. However, in order that there may be no retrogression in this matter, no permit is granted for a new pharmacy, or in any case where an existing pharmacy has changed ownership, until after an inspection has been made, and it appears to the satisfaction of the Board that the requirements of the

law with respect to professional and technical equipment have been met.

Cooperative Activities

The Board continued its membership in the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, and cooperated to the fullest extent possible in matters of national interest.

It is with pride that the Board states its secretary, Robert L. Swain, was elected president of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy in August, 1937, for the year ending August, 1938.

The Board also maintained membership in the Conference of Boards of Pharmacy and Colleges of Pharmacy of N.A.B.P. District Number Two, consisting of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, and West Virginia. This Conference meets annually, and devotes two days to the consideration of problems met with in the education and registration of pharmacists. This year's Conference was held in Philadelphia. Mr. L. M. Kantner served as chairman of the Committee on State Board Examination Questions, and presented a very comprehensive report, which was based on an actual study of the examination questions used by the State boards of this District during the year.

Mr. Lloyd N. Richardson was a member of the Committee on Practical Experience Requirements, and cooperated actively in the study which the committee made and in the preparation of the report which it submitted.

Dr. Robert L. Swain continued his chairmanship of the Committee on Examination Statistics, and presented an illuminating report dealing with the grades made in the State board examinations during the year. This report was made more interesting by contrasting the data assembled in 1937 with that in the year preceding.

Dr. Swain also presented an address at this meeting entitled, "To What Extent, If Any, Should Boards of Pharmacy Participate in Making the Pharmaceutical Curriculum?" Other views on the same subject were given by Doctor Robert P. Fischelis, secretary of the New Jersey Board of Pharmacy, and Doctor C. Leonard O'Connell, dean of the College of Pharmacy, University of Pittsburgh.

The Board also continued its membership with the Conference of Pharmaceutical Law Enforcement Officials, and participated actively in the program of the meeting held in New York in connection with the annual convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association and the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy.

The Board also cooperated during the year with the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education. This Council is engaged in preparing for the adoption of standards of accreditation which a

recognized college of pharmacy must meet. The Council is made up of three members from the American Pharmaceutical Association, three from the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, and three from the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, with one member representing the American Council on Education. Dr. Robert L. Swain is a member of this Council, and was appointed to this position as a representative of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy.

Finances

Under the State Budget Act, the Board of Pharmacy has no funds subject to its control. All funds collected are deposited in the Fidelity Trust Company to the credit of the Treasurer of Maryland, and all bills are paid by check direct from Annapolis upon vouchers properly authenticated and submitted.

The following information, received from the Comptroller a few days ago, is set up in this report and made a part thereof:

"June 18, 1938.

"Dr. Robert L. Swain, Secretary,
Maryland Board of Pharmacy,
2411 North Charles Street,
Baltimore, Maryland.

Dear Doctor Swain:

"I am enclosing herewith a statement of account of the Board of Pharmacy showing a cash balance at June 17, 1938, of \$99.75, after having reverted the balance to the credit of the Board at September 30, 1937, of \$2,434.87. You will note at the bottom of the statement that receipts from June 1 to 17, for the fiscal year 1938 are \$1,277.00, which, of course, are available to you for the year ending May 31, 1939.

Very truly yours,

WM. S. GORDY, JR., Comptroller.
By: J. O. McCUSKER,
Chief Deputy Comptroller."

State Board of Pharmacy

Cash Balance October 1, 1937.....	\$2,434.87
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Cash Receipts

October, 1937	\$240.00
November, 1937	650.00
December, 1937	327.00

January, 1938	129.00
February, 1938	182.00
March, 1938	34.00
April, 1938	43.00
May, 1938	81.00
Total Receipts	1,686.00
	\$4,120.87

Cash Disbursements

November, 1937	\$301.63
December, 1937	306.47
January, 1938	352.67
March, 1938	326.18
April, 1938	243.37
May, 1938	55.93
Total Disbursements	1,586.25
Cash Balance as of May 31, 1938.....	\$2,534.62
Less Reverted to General Treasury—June, 1938..	2,434.87
Cash Balance June 17, 1938.....	\$ 99.75

Receipts from June 1st to 17th for Fiscal Year 1938, \$1,277.00.

Dr. John C. Krantz, Jr., chairman of the Committee on the School of Pharmacy of the University of Maryland, presented the following report:

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE SCHOOL OF
PHARMACY OF THE MARYLAND PHARMACEUTICAL
ASSOCIATION, 1937-1938**

Last year the Committee on the School of Pharmacy presented to this Association a comprehensive report embracing certain changes which were recommended and instituted in the School of Pharmacy regarding the higher standards for the admission of students to the School of Pharmacy and also stricter regulations for the promotion of students to the sophomore, junior and senior years of the school. These standards have been in force now for a period of one year and the committee begs to submit to the Association the following report.

Enrollment

At present the School of Pharmacy has 181 students which includes 23 who are pursuing graduate courses. The number of entering students, 27, is the smallest recorded for the past twelve years. Judging from the inquiries received to date the entering class will not be any larger in the coming year. This is probably due to the fact that the premedical work is no longer given by the School of Pharmacy and that the higher standards for students were put into effect only last year. Then too, it is entirely possible that the present business depression has adversely affected the enrollment.

Standard for Promotion

The high standards for promotion from year to year in the Pharmacy School made effective for the first time this year and the strict adherence to these standards seems to have had a beneficial effect. The scholastic grades of the junior and senior students have shown a marked improvement over those received in past years. While the strict enforcement of these standards may work a hardship on some third year students who expected to be eligible for graduation next year it is nevertheless believed by the faculty and by the committee that these standards should be maintained.

Personnel

The Committee on the School of Pharmacy and the faculty regret that Dr. Marvin Thompson has resigned from the Professorship of Bioassaying to assume the Directorship of the Warner Institute of Therapeutic Research. Dr. Thompson has distinguished himself in the field of Pharmacology while a member of the faculty of the School of Pharmacy and it is with the deepest regret that we announce his resignation. Dr. C. W. Chapman, Pharmacologist of the Department of Pensions and National Health of Canada has been appointed to take his place. Dr. Chapman received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from McGill University and has done research in the fields of biochemistry and pharmacology. It is believed that the School of Pharmacy is fortunate in securing a person of the qualifications of Dr. Chapman to fill the place left by the resignation of Dr. Thompson.

The Department of Bacteriology was strengthened by the appointment last year of an associate professor on a full-time basis. Dr. Thomas C. Grubb, formerly of the State Department of Health was appointed to head this department and has done very creditable work during this year. The entire course has been reorganized and there has been a noticeable improvement in the morale and in the work done by the students of pharmacy pursuing the course in bacteriology.

At present the medical school is contemplating the erecting of a new medical building. The President is contemplating the merging of the departments of bacteriology, physiology and physiological chemistry with similar departments in the Dental School and Medical School and housing these departments in the new medical building. At present the School of Pharmacy does not have adequate quarters for these departments and additional space in the new medical building will be of great benefit to these departments.

Budget

During the past year the operating expenses of the school have been kept within its income. There was a deficit of approximately four thousand dollars last year which will be absorbed by the end of this year. To maintain the present standards of instruction the income of the school for the next year must be the same as the amount which was received this year. If the enrollment falls off there will naturally be a falling of income which means that the school must either lower the standards or secure additional funds from the state. An entering class of fifty or sixty men will enable the school to continue on its present basis and it is hoped that this number of new students will enroll before the opening of the fall session although the outlook at present for this number is not encouraging.

The committee is pleased with the content of this report and it feels that a new era for the School of Pharmacy, with more exacting requirements for admission, with more stringent scholarship requirements and a greatly reduced student body, has been inaugurated. The policy of the institution conforms with the spirit and ideals of the citizenship pharmaceutical of the State of Maryland. The committee cherishes the harmonious relationship which exists between its personnel and the faculty of the School of Pharmacy and as long as this relationship does exist the School of Pharmacy will serve the best interests of the people of the State of Maryland who have given so generously to its support.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. KRANTZ, JR.,

Chairman.

The report of the Committee on the School of Pharmacy of the University of Maryland was followed closely as previous reports of this committee have been one of the high lights of several of the preceding annual conventions, and it was generally recognized that Dr. Krantz himself had carried a great deal of the load of the work of the committee during the past two or three years.

President Swain at this point said he was very happy indeed to introduce the next speaker, who was none other than Dr. H. C. Byrd, president of the University of Maryland. President Swain expressed himself as feeling that Dr. Byrd, while one of the younger university presidents, so far as time in office is concerned, was universally regarded as one of the most progressive men in the field of education. Dr. Byrd's work in the development of the University of Maryland was referred to as constructive, intelligent, and based on a deep understanding of the needs of the State. As Dr. Byrd came to the speaker's table, he was greeted with prolonged applause. Dr. Byrd did not present a prepared address, but the following summary of his address is presented here with his approval.

THE PUBLIC'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR A PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

By Dr. H. C. Byrd, President of the University of Maryland

As a background, Dr. Byrd sketched the importance of medicine, law, pharmacy, dentistry, nursing, and other professional pursuits to the happiness and well being of the people themselves. He made it clear that these and other professions touched the welfare of the public in a very intimate manner, and that, in the aggregate, the status of society is determined in no small degree by the type of men and women which the professional schools turn out to engage in the various professional pursuits.

It is because the professions render a vitally necessary service to society at large that the people must take an active interest in professional education, and must be concerned with the standards which the professions themselves set up. Once the people realize just how much it does rely upon these professions, the more they will insist that professional education be maintained on the highest practicable plane, and that those who are permitted to enter the professions shall have had every opportunity to properly prepare themselves for their highly important work.

Devoting his remarks particularly to pharmacy, Dr. Byrd said it must be apparent to all that the pharmaceutical profession should be educated in the various sciences upon which public health depend, and thus be in a position to intelligently supplement and complement the needs of the medical and other healing art professions. Summarizing this point of view, Dr. Byrd said "no physician is better than the treatment he prescribes, and the effectiveness of his treatment frequently depends upon how well the pharmacist does his job."

Dr. Byrd's address was followed with the closest attention, as his interest in professional education is universally acclaimed as sound and constructive.

President Swain stated that the next half hour or more would be given over to a discussion of fair trade matters, and that the first item under this heading would be an address by Mr. Herbert Levy, counsel to the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association. President Swain, in introducing Mr. Levy, said that he was not only a leading member of the Baltimore bar but probably one of the very few lawyers in the United States deeply versed in the legal and economic principles of fair trade legislation. President Swain thanked Mr. Levy for his many services to the fair trade cause in this State, and for the great aid he had been in developing the work of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association in general. President Swain referred to Mr. Levy as one of his closest personal friends and a man for whom he had the greatest admiration.

Mr. Levy spoke as follows:

FAIR TRADE AND THE COURTS

Herbert Levy

If you read your trade journals regularly, you are kept well informed about the legal decisions involving the State Fair Trade Acts. As laymen, you get from these publications all that you need to know. No useful purpose would be served in discussing with you the technical aspects of the legal problems involved. Such discussions should properly be reserved for the legal profession.

What you as druggists are interested in knowing is the significance of the trend of legal decision, and what effect it is having on the Fair Trade movement. And it is to this subject that I shall briefly address myself.

Prior to December 7, 1936, when the United States Supreme Court handed down its epoch-making decisions in the California and Illinois Fair Trade Act cases, the way of Fair Trade in the Courts was rough and perilous.

Here was a new and ingenious legislative device overturning in most states a long-existing and firmly established public policy. In many instances, the Judges had deeply rooted convictions that resale price maintenance was unsound economy and being human beings, it was not to be expected that they would go out of their way to do any legal trail-blazing to sustain legislation legalizing the practice. And they didn't.

Before the United States Supreme Court spoke, many of the lower court decisions were unfavorable and the highest Court of the great State of New York had turned thumbs down.

But once the legislation had the stamp of approval of the highest Court of the land, the State Courts, high and low, immediately fell in line.

The Court of Appeals of New York reversed itself, although it could very readily have adhered to its decision by declaring the law in violation of the State Constitution despite the fact that the Supreme Court had held it not to be in contravention of the Constitution of the United States.

With but one exception (a lower court case now in course of appeal), all constitutional objections to the legislation have been overruled, and it is safe to predict that the constitutional bugaboo has been set at rest for all time.

But the action of the United States Supreme Court had another equally important effect on the other Courts of this country.

The Supreme Court showed clearly in its opinions that it was not disposed to quibble. The problems were considered on the basis that no matter how obscure some of the details, the general purpose of the legislation is clear; that it is intended to make possible a perfectly legitimate economic experiment, and the Courts, whether or not they approve of it and whether or not they think it workable, should at least not throw obstacles in the way.

Fortunately, this liberal approach of the United States Supreme Court has reflected itself in other Fair Trade decisions.

For the most part, other Courts have brushed aside technical objections and have made a real effort to assist in effectuating the purpose and spirit of the legislation.

In the beginning, there were differences of opinion, even among Judges in the same jurisdiction, but these are gradually being composed.

There is little difficulty today in securing an injunction in a proper case and it is significant that though literally hundreds of injunctions have been obtained, the number of appeals is negligible.

Today, the price-cutter knows that justice moves surely and swiftly. He knows further that it is expensive—that it takes the profit out of his price-cutting. As a result, there is better price maintenance with fewer suits.

The trademark owner knows that if he has conscientiously observed the rules of fair play, he can get quick relief and protect himself and his conforming distributors from the price-cutter.

Moreover, the Judges are beginning to show a better appreciation of the legislation. Recently, one Baltimore City Judge asked counsel for a price-cutter during the course of a legal argument, what right his client had to "steal" the good-will of the owner of the trademark. "Steal" is a strong word which has heretofore been reserved to Fair Trade evangelists. When a Judge uses it, it is evident that he thoroughly understands the theory of the Supreme Court's opinions.

The day is near when the price-cutter will know that he not only runs the risk of a quick, certain and expensive law suit but also a cutting off of his supply.

When that time arrives, there will be no litigation and prices will be maintained without any notice, warnings, Fair Trade Committees or policemen. Then, and then only, will manufacturer, retailer and wholesaler be in a position to judge the effects of Fair Trade upon them. Then, and then only, will it be possible to measure accurately its effect upon the public.

But when the verdict is in, the Courts, particularly the United States Supreme Court, will have played an important role in making a full and fair experiment possible.

Mr. Levy's address was received with close attention as the important of what he had to say seemed to commend itself to all present. At the close of his address, he was given a rising vote of thanks.

Following Mr. Levy's address, Mr. Simon Solomon, chairman of the Fair Trade Committee, next presented a verbal report. Mr. Solomon reviewed briefly the work of the Fair Trade Committee skimming over the many meetings and diversified problems it had been called on to face.

He stated, in his judgment, the observance of fair trade minimums had been very satisfactory, and that, by and large, department stores, chains, and independents were cooperating in a very effective way. Mr. Solomon stated that he knew there was some disposition on the part of a few, particularly the so called pine-board stores, to cut below minimums when urged to do so by customers. Even in these stores, however, all advertised prices were either at contract minimum or above it. Mr. Solomon said it might be possible in time to correct these under-the-counter violations, but the mere fact that these erstwhile price cutters were reduced to the necessity of carrying on business in this manner was a pretty good indication that the fair trade act was being well observed. Mr. Solomon pointed out that the committee had been very attentive to the complaints sent in, and that in every instance they had been followed through to a satisfactory adjustment.

Brief reference was made to the work of the committee resulting in the preparation and distribution of the loose leaf fair trade binders, and also to the subsequent distribution of additional price sheets. Mr. Solomon said that he had been keenly disappointed in the failure of the retail druggists to give adequate financial support to the work of the committee, and that, had it not been for the financial aid given by manufacturers and the large amount of work done by the committee, it would have been absolutely impos-

sible to furnish the binders to the retailers of the State. He discussed this at some length, and said that in spite of the first appeal and follow up letters, there were well over a hundred and fifty drug store proprietors who failed to contribute the \$1.00 requested. Mr. Solomon emphasized the fact that it would be impossible to carry on the work of the committee, unless there was more interest shown by the retailers themselves and unless they were willing to provide the necessary funds. He made it clear that so far as he was concerned he did not think it was up to the manufacturers to provide the financial support, as they themselves were faced with heavy expenses, particularly if they operated in many fair trade States. Inasmuch as the effect of the fair trade acts is to stabilize retail prices, and thus bring about a redistribution of drug store volume, it is the retailer who will receive the greatest benefits, and this statement alone is sufficient to show who should pay the cost.

Mr. Solomon also stated that he did not see how it would be possible for him to carry this work much longer because the demands upon his personal time were so great that he had been compelled to neglect his own personal affairs. He said that the work he had done up to this time had been done gladly, as he was anxious to do everything that could be done to prove the efficiency and value of the fair trade laws. He made it clear that his likelihood of withdrawing from the chairmanship of the Fair Trade Committee was not due to the disappointment of the financial support which the retailers had given, but was occasioned entirely by the necessity to devote more time to his own personal business. Mr. Solomon indicated that he thought there should be a full time director, with proper clerical assistance, so that thorough shopping service, etc., could be put into effect, thus enabling the committee to keep in close touch with prices throughout the city. Mr. Solomon said he knew this would require a large outlay, but he was satisfied that some such plan would have to be worked out in the State if the job was to be properly done. Mr. Solomon made it clear that even though a salary was paid to the director, he would not take the job, as up to this time his services had been free, and the work had required so much of his time from his personal business that he could not burden himself with the office. He pointed out, too, that the druggists of this State must be prepared for a more substantial contribution than heretofore, as the committee had been operating on the lowest possible cost and a continuation of these conditions could not be guaranteed. Mr. Solomon said some study had been made of the situation, and the committee was in possession of figures showing its probable cost.

In bringing his remarks to a close, Mr. Solomon thanked Mr. Levy for his splendid cooperation, and his willingness to give advice and to permit the committee the use of his office at all times. Mr. Solomon also expressed his thanks to the members of the committee

for their close application to duty and their unflagging interest in the work.

Just before concluding his remarks, Mr. Solomon said that many pharmacists felt that the gross profit afforded fair trade items under fair trade contracts was not sufficiently large, and that an effort should be made to either raise the minimum retail price or else lower the wholesale cost. Mr. Solomon said this was an extremely difficult subject, and one which involved many intricate questions of economics. He said, at his suggestion, Mr. J. L. Kronthal had undertaken a study of this matter, and that he would be very happy to have Mr. Kronthal present some of his results for the benefit of the convention.

Mr. Solomon's remarks were received with the closest attention as everyone was familiar with the work which he had been doing and the personal sacrifice which it entailed. As he sat down, the audience arose to its feet, amid prolonged applause.

Mr. J. L. Kronthal stated that for a long time he had been interested in the gross profit afforded the average retailer when fair trade items were sold at contract minimums. In approaching this matter, he made it clear that we should bear in mind the fact that many fair trade items are the most rapid sellers in the drug store, and thus that there might be some justification for a smaller gross profit in those cases than with items which do not turn so rapidly. He said it was his conclusion, after a study of the matter, that even to the retailer who purchased from his jobber in lots of 1/6 or 1/12 dozen, a gross profit of 22.6 per cent was shown by fair trade items as a class. If this same retailer is able to buy the manufacturer's shelf package, instead of 1/6 or 1/4 dozen, an extra profit, ranging from 5 to 10 per cent, was available, thus pushing the gross profit up to 27 or 28 per cent. If the same retailer, continued Mr. Kronthal, is able to buy fair trade items in, say, lots of 3 dozen or over, an additional 6 per cent in free goods would in most cases be allowed, thus pushing the gross profit up to somewhere between 32 and 38 per cent. A study of these figures, Mr. Kronthal maintained, was sufficient to show that the average retailer was in a much better competitive position under fair trade laws, as he knew the floor level of all fair trade prices. He also made it clear that many retailers are so situated where they are able to obtain prices somewhat above minimums, and in those cases, his gross profit was, of course, much more satisfactory. Mr. Kronthal said he intended to continue these studies because, after all, fair trade laws and fair trade prices are important to the retailer only to that extent which they better the conditions under which he carries on his business.

Mr. Kronthal's remarks were received with much interest, and occasioned some comment.

Following the fair trade discussion, Mr. Lloyd N. Richardson, chairman of the Committee on Legislation, was called upon for the report of that committee. Mr. Richardson thereupon delivered the following prepared report:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

Lloyd N. Richardson, Chairman

There was no meeting of the Maryland Legislature in 1937, but as chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, I maintained frequent contacts with the president of the Association, and my position as a member of the Maryland Board of Pharmacy gave me some insight as to how the pharmacy and drug laws were working out. The president has made some reference in his address to legislation, and I should like to have that portion of his address considered as a part of this report. I strongly suggest that the incoming Committee on Legislation give serious study to the suggestions which have been made. Experience under the pharmacy acts passed in 1935 has shown that in some respects these laws require further study, if they are to afford the people of this State that degree of protection to which they are entitled.

During the past year, there were several bills passed by Congress which are certain to strongly influence legislation within the States. After a period of several years, Congress passed a Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, which is substantially different from the Food and Drugs Act of 1906. This act widely expands the definition of drugs, and embraces therapeutic devices and cosmetics. This law includes many new features, and as chairman of this committee, I am rather inclined to feel that we should not show undue haste in having a counterpart of the national act enacted in this State. It would be better, as I see it, for us to watch the new law in operation before deciding what should be the course within the State.

However, in order that the State law might be as extensive as the Federal act, I should like to recommend that the incoming committee sponsor amendments to the Maryland Food and Drugs Act which would incorporate the definition of the word "drugs" as it is used in the new Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, and that the State law also embrace therapeutic devices and cosmetics, the same language to be followed in the State law as is in the Federal act.

Simply as a matter of convenience, these new definitions are included in this report:

"The term 'drug' means (1) articles recognized in the official United States Pharmacopoeia, official Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States, or official National Formulary, or any supplement to any of them; and (2) ar-

ticles intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease in man or other animals; and (3) articles (other than food) intended to affect the structure or any function of the body of man or other animals; and (4) articles intended for use as a component of any article specified in clause (1), (2), or (3); but does not include devices or their components, parts, or accessories.

"The term 'device' (except when used in paragraph (n) of this section and in sections 403 (f), 502 (c), and 602 (c) means instruments, apparatus, and contrivances, including their components, parts, and accessories, intended (1) for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease in man or other animals; or (2) to affect the structure or any function of the body of man or other animals.

"The term 'cosmetic' means (1) articles intended to be rubbed, poured, sprinkled, or sprayed on, introduced into, or otherwise applied to the human body or any part thereof for cleaning, beautifying, promoting attractiveness, or altering the appearance, and (2) articles intended for use as a component of any such articles; except that such term shall not include soap."

If this should be done, it would probably be necessary to further amend the State law so as to deal with the misbranding of therapeutic devices and the misbranding and adulteration of cosmetics.

Congress also passed during the year what is known as the Wheeler-Lea act, under the terms of which authority is conferred upon the Federal Trade Commission to regulate and control advertising of foods, drugs, therapeutic devices, and cosmetics. It is likely that the Wheeler-Lea act does not operate in purely intrastate affairs, and thus the committee should probably give consideration to State legislation vesting authority in the State Board of Health or the State Board of Pharmacy to regulate and control the advertising of these products when done within the borders of the State. Even in this connection, however, I am rather inclined to feel that it would be prudent to see how the Federal law works out before attempting to deal with this rather complicated matter by State law. Inasmuch as the most important products covered by the Wheeler-Lea act are of an interstate character, the advertising of them under the new law will be completely satisfactory, and thus no occasion for the State to exercise any authority so far as these products are concerned. There will always remain, however, a relatively small group of intrastate products which will be troublesome, and thus in need of State regulation. Nevertheless,

I am inclined to feel that we shall be in a better position to deal with the State situation more intelligently after we have the value of the Federal Trade Commission's experience with this matter.

I believe that the Maryland Fair Trade Act has worked out satisfactorily. The basic law has been upheld by the courts, and several injunctions have been issued against fair trade price violators by Maryland courts. While the Legislative Committee should discuss the whole situation with our general counsel, I believe we should be content to let the act work itself out before seeking any further legislation on the subject. The fair trade laws are too new for anyone to state authoritatively just how effective they will finally be, but it is likely that, as more cases go before the courts and additional points are cleared up, the laws will be found broad enough to deal effectively with the problems which they were designed to correct. It is altogether likely that, so far as the fair trade act is concerned, the more haste the less speed.

The Maryland Legislature will meet in 1939, and for this reason, I would suggest that the incoming Legislative Committee meet as promptly as possible after the close of this convention so that it may begin to lay its plans and decide upon the legislative program for 1939.

At the conclusion of the report, Mr. Richardson said he did not presume that any special action could be taken at this time, as the report was to be looked upon simply as a project report, and that the actual program of the Legislative Committee could not be formulated until the incoming president had appointed the new committee and it had been given an opportunity to conclude its plans. Mr. Richardson moved that his report be sent to the Committee on Resolutions, and upon being seconded, the report was so referred. Mr. Richardson was granted a rising vote of thanks, as it was evident that he had given a great deal of attention to the compilation of his report.

The closing item of the morning's program was the report of the Committee on National Pharmacy Week, which was presented by Mr. Frank L. Black, chairman. The report follows:

Your Committee takes pleasure in giving the following report as to Pharmacy Week, October 18-23rd, 1937, in our State.

This year, from close observation of the stores of Baltimore, there were a greater number of windows dedicated to this occasion (quite a number not sending in photographs).

We wrote each of the following Radio Stations: WBAL, WCAO, WFBR and WCBM, also to give us time on their program and each, in turn, responded, willingly.

Drs. DuMez, Swain and Ragland very kindly consented to do the honors, for which we extend to them our great appreciation.

We received 18 photographs of various stores and these were sent over to Mr. W. Paul Briggs, Secretary of the District of Columbia Pharmaceutical Association, for his Committee to pass judgment upon, and it is a great pleasure to report their findings:

MacGillivray's Pharmacy—Judged best of the Maryland entries.

Schrader's Pharmacy—Judged Second place

Kenwood Pharmacy—Judged Third place

Paramount Pharmacy—Judged First Honorable Mention

Read's Drug Store—Judged Second Honorable Mention.

In turn, MacGillivray's Pharmacy photograph was sent on to the National Committee and was judged one of the ten best rated.

Each one of those selected were written to and complimented for their efforts.

The Committee wishes to extend to each of these contestants their best wishes and trust that they will again endeavor to try and catch the "Brass Ring."

The Lawrence S. Williams Pharmacy Week prize for Maryland was presented to Mr. Hyman Davidov, of MacGillivray's Pharmacy, Charles and Read Streets, Baltimore, at the annual banquet of the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association, the presentation speech having been made by His Excellency, Harry W. Nice, Governor of Maryland.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES S. AUSTIN, JR.

CHARLES J. NEUN

ELMER W. STERLING

DAVID P. SCHINDEL, JR.

FRANK L. BLACK, Chairman.

After the reading of the report, President Swain stated that this brought to a close the scheduled program, and the meeting would stand adjourned until 2:00 P. M., when the program of the Commercial Section would be put on. President Swain stated that every effort had been made to make this session of the greatest practical interest, and expressed the hope that the afternoon meeting might open promptly so that sufficient time could be given to the presentation of the papers and discussions of the various points raised.

COMMERCIAL SESSION

The Commercial Session was held on Wednesday, June 22, at 2:00 P. M., the program being under the direction of Mr. A. A. M. Dewing, chairman of the Committee on Commercial Interests. The various papers presented were of absorbing interest as they dealt with many topics of immediate practical value to retail pharmacists.

It is regretted that it is not possible to include the papers in full as none of the speakers had prepared manuscripts. The following abstracts were prepared by the speakers themselves, and insofar as abstracts go, indicate the general excellence of the addresses made.

The first address was by Mr. Turner F. Currrens, vice-president of the Norwich Pharmacal Company. Mr. Currrens spoke on the subject: "People in Drug Stores." In this address, Mr. Currrens dealt with the importance of people as representing volume and turnover, and devoted his talk to means and methods by which the number of people coming to drug stores may be increased. The following summary gives a fair indication of the highlights of Mr. Currrens' address:

Of estimated 80% retailers today complaining about business, 60% themselves at fault.

Labor costs to retailers mounted tremendously in 1937. Continued trends expected. Higher wages, shorter hours, make store payroll large factor in reduction of profits.

Personnel problem leads by huge margin. Selling plans must be made more efficient.

Peoples more important in drug stores today than ever—more so than good stocks. Greatest opportunity to retail druggist is handling these people once they are in the store.

Monthly inventories necessary—valuable—to avoid unnecessary increases in stock. Basements should be carefully, keenly inspected to avoid piling up stocks of slow moving or dead items.

Location means a lot, tho not of utmost importance. Many small stores far outweigh large stores in sales ability. Greater opportunity for individuality. Good store management will overcome location, even competition. This means well laid out, carefully pre arranged plans—Sales program based on seasonal effort. Monthly. Weekly. Daily.

Size of store immaterial. Size of man power decidedly important. "Personality" may exist or not. "Pale gray" people succeed by continually doing nice things for people.

Eyes record 80% impression. Ears 7%. Naturally follows good displays must be made—properly located—changed often—moved about.

Wise salesmen calling on drug stores pay heed to clerks, juniors, soda dispensers. Wise retailers and clerks pay attention to children, juniors, coming into store. Some form of "lagniappe" always good to control children's business.

Few do original thinking. We can all be good adaptors. Most of us mentally lazy.

Showmanship in business necessary for attention getting. Must be properly handled.

Success demands you live your business.

Budgets, Quotas or Objectives old story yet worthwhile. Drug store working on daily budget breeds dissatisfaction. Dissatisfaction breeds success.

Elimination of waste often equals profit.

When showing customer some item backed by sales effort, many times good to say "Have you seen this" or "What do you think of this."

Store Traffic necessary. More necessary to properly handle traffic once it is in the store.

The next speaker was Mr. Harry S. Noel, of Eli Lilly and Company, and he gave a fast stepping discussion of how profits may be made in the operation of a retail drug store. He pointed to the many facts and factors which might result in operating a retail drug store at a loss. The following summary, prepared by Mr. Noel, is worthy of careful reading:

WHERE HAVE MY PROFITS GONE?

Abstract of an Address at the 1938 Meeting of the Maryland
Pharmaceutical Association, at Baltimore, June 22

By H. S. Noel, of Eli Lilly and Company

My preceptor in the drug business was a Scotchman. The store, which he owned years before I worked for him, is still in the same location but the ownership has shifted several times. The change of the times and the changes in management offer a fine opportunity for the study of business operations, particularly since the population and living conditions generally in this town have not been materially altered by the passing years.

In 1900 the inventory of this store, as I recall it, was about \$3,750. The sales amounted to \$25,000, approximately. A very large percentage of our purchases was made from three reliable wholesalers. Records for the store were not complicated. All bills were discounted. Margins were wide, expenses low, profits good.

How times have changed! This same store occupies an enviable position among drug stores; yet with very little change in population and no change in location, the operating figures are altogether different. For one thing, the inventory is nearly four times as great but the sales are but once and a half what they were. The pay roll is about four times as great and so is the rent. The shelves are occupied by a multiplicity of items intended to serve the same purpose as a very limited number of items of the same character were intended to serve twenty-five or thirty years ago. Capital invested

has been spread over a much greater assortment of merchandise. Expenses have grown as a result—at least, in part. All of these facts point out clearly enough how very necessary it is under present-day operating conditions for the proprietor of a drug store to have his operating figures at his finger tips and to be able to take note of a condition that is not what it should be at once instead of at the end of the business year, or not at all.

By way of example, a retail druggist in the East lost \$1,400 and went into bankruptcy not long ago because a \$100 a month loss was unknown to him until fourteen months had gone by—and then it was too late to correct a difficulty that records would have made known at the end of the first month that the mistake occurred. Under present-day conditions every druggist who hopes to make a living out of the drug business should know the facts about the business he is operating. If he doesn't know then he has little moral right to complain about the evils that beset the drug business because he has not done his part to correct conditions that would respond to the proper measures.

It has been my privilege in the past six years to examine the annual profit and loss statements of more than 2,500 drug stores. These annual reports came from forty states and they were divided according to geographical distribution, population of the town or city in which the store was located, and volume of sales for each store.

By and large, it can be said that the breakdown of figures of these stores shows that the dollar taken over the counter finds its way into the following channels; First, merchandise must be paid for. That takes on an average, 66 cents, leaving 34 cents by way of margin. From that 34 cents, store expenses, commonly called overhead must be met. Salaries, including the proprietor's, take the biggest slice. They amount to 18 cents. Then the landlord expects the rent and he calls for 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. An addition of the small expense items usually grouped under "miscellaneous" shows that this group averages 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. The sum total of expenses deducted from the 34 cents' margin will show the druggist as having left 4 cents out of each dollar of sales. That is not at all bad, nor is it what one might call a handsome reward.

These operations of 2,000 stores also revealed on analysis some very interesting facts, and I shall discuss them briefly in the order of their importance. Failure to make the desired profit was often due to the following:

1. Too high cost of merchandise sold. There can be no profit if there is insufficient margin to cover the cost of doing business. When one looks into the cause of too high cost of merchandise sold, it is found that, as a rule, the reason is not that the pharmacist pays too high prices, but that he has been in the habit of carrying a part

of his inventory for too long a time in an unproductive state. It costs money to carry merchandise, and not infrequently the remnants of special buys or deals carrying extra discounts—but that do not sell readily and are carried in stock from year to year—add materially to the cost of the merchandise that moves. A clean inventory is, therefore, a requisite for profit.

2. Proper control of expense items is a frequent cause of failure to make profit. It is easy to understand that a gross margin of 25 cents is inadequate to cover expenses of 28 cents. It should, therefore, be the aim of every pharmacist not only to keep his costs of merchandise down to 65 cents or better out of each sales dollar, but to be vigilant in keeping his expenses in line so that out of the 35 cents remaining there will be something left for himself. That something should be 5 cents or better for every dollar of sales, at least according to 52% of the stores whose annual statements were studied for 1936.

3. Turnover, often abused, has its place and is a vital factor in profit making. A reasonable turnover should be earnestly sought. What is a reasonable turnover? Operating figures from 514 stores were critically studied in an endeavor to learn what pharmacists were doing about turnover and what turnover was doing for them. The figures speak for themselves:

One to two turnovers 12½ cents per dollar invested
Two to three turnovers 25 cents per dollar invested
Three to four turnovers 32½ cents per dollar invested
Four to five turnovers 35 cents per dollar invested
Better than five turnovers—37.2 cents per dollar invested.

There is a law of diminishing return that takes hold when a pharmacist tries to secure too great a turnover. There is also a grave danger of losing business through being cut of staple stock because of zeal in pursuing turnover. On the other hand, a pharmacist should bear in mind, when tempted to buy quantities of merchandise of unknown selling appeal, that if quantity purchases and slow turnover were a real solution to the pharmacist's problem, then the stores with the big inventories and the slower turnovers would show the biggest profit. As a matter of fact, quite irrespective of personal opinion, those stores with the cleanest stock in the right proportion to sales volume were the most profitable to their owners. These pharmacies showed nice margins. Their figures proved the value of a balanced turnover—not unduly great certainly not too small. These retailers found that turnover helped them to discount their bills because it helped to maintain ready cash. It, therefore, avoided credit jams. It also improved gross margins because live merchandise did not have to bear the burden of excess stocks—and it certainly does cost real money to maintain idle stock.

In summarizing, it can be said that the study of 2,000 stores and more proved the importance of the following:

1. Budgeting purchases.
2. Taking inventory at least each twelve months.
3. Orderly stock, displays, and arrangement.
4. Accurate store records.
5. Verification of receipts and expenditures daily
6. Taking cash discounts regularly
7. The study and avoidance of waste
8. Training help irrespective of the number employed in the store, together with proper allocation of duties.
9. Concentration of purchases through a few good sources of supply.

The speaker offered his audience a free and confidential analysis of their profit and loss statements without obligation of any kind, and promised to send to anyone in the drug business who might be interested, a digest of the collective operations of all the stores participating in this work for the year 1936. These digests form a fine basis of comparison. The speaker further recommended a highly simplified system of accounting. The cost, he said, would be very nominal and the time required to keep the needed records, but a few minutes a day.

Mr. B. Neal Harris, vice-president of the Coca Cola Company, made the following remarks prior to the showing of the Coca Cola film, "Along Main Street." Mr. Harris' remarks were closely followed, as he is quite a favorite with Maryland pharmacists and also because they know he knows a great deal of what must be done to make a go of it "Along Main Street." Mr. Harris' remarks were as follows:

If you and I were asked to name the most important factor in the success of any retail business, the answer would have to be SALES. No business can function without SALES. The overhead cannot be paid until the merchandise has been sold. The payroll cannot be met until a sufficient number of customers have brought in the cash. Certainly, no profit can be taken from any business until the sales that create profit have been made.

This brings us to the all important factor—THE CUSTOMER—upon whom sales depend. The success of any business will depend upon how many customers like your place of business well enough to keep coming back to purchase merchandise.

This leads us to another important question. What attracts customers to a retail place of business? There are of course, many answers to this question. The price and quality of merchandise you

sell are factors. The location of your store is a factor. All of these are important, but the one thing that compliments all other inducements, and determines their value in attracting customers, is the personality of the individuals whom the customer meets after he walks into the store.

Other things being comparatively equal, the customer is going to spend his money where he finds it most pleasant to do business. If the salesman's attitude is not right, nothing is right so far as the customer is concerned.

It is almost literally true that the customer can go to any one of a half-dozen places of business in the average community and buy standard merchandise, and get just as good value at one place as the other—and at about the same price. Therefore, the human factor offers the largest single opportunity for competitive advantage. The **good will of the customer** will just about decide where he spends his money—and good will is a very human quality.

So you who are here may well consider your employees as very important factors in the success of the business you operate. To the customer **THEY ARE THAT BUSINESS**, and as the customer is favorably or unfavorably impressed, so will the customer prefer, or not prefer, to do business with you.

If the part which they play is so important, then it might be worthwhile for you to stop and ask yourself—"IN WHAT WAY DO THEY AFFECT THE CUSTOMER?" What can they do that will win the customer's good will, and what can they do that will destroy it? This is just about the most important question that the management of any business can ask itself. Let all of us place ourselves on the carpet—let's do a little analyzing, and see how we stack up.

Now, with the aid of a sound film—"ALONG MAIN STREET"—which we are going to present, suppose we take a little shopping tour with the average customer, following him into various places of business and see the effect produced on him by the kind of reception he receives in each place. Then, let's ask ourselves how we would feel about this—or that—place of business if we were the customer.

B. NEAL HARRIS.

During the course of the meeting, the chair was notified that Mr. Herbert O'Connor, Attorney General of Maryland, had come in the room, and would like to speak briefly before the meeting. Mr. O'Connor was called to the microphone, appropriately introduced by Mr. Dewing, and given a rousing welcome.

Mr. O'Connor said he should apologize for breaking in on the convention, but he did feel, as the chief law officer of the State, that he had a right to come before us and discuss certain phases of fair trade legislation. He said he had kept in touch with this through

Mr. Herbert Levy, counsel of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, and that he did not expect to add anything in the way of legal interpretation to what Mr. Levy had already said. He stated that at the annual convention of Attorneys General of the United States, which will be held in Cleveland, of which body it was his honor to serve as president, one of the major topics of discussion would be the fair trade laws of the various States.

He said he wanted to compliment the retail druggists of Maryland, in keeping with those of other States, for having been successful in placing the fair trade laws on the statute books, as he looked upon them as constructive attempts to stabilize conditions existing in the retail drug field. He said he was delighted when the United States Supreme Court upheld the validity of these laws, as certainly time and opportunity should be given for experiments like this to show just what they were worth in dealing with the problems they were intended to correct.

Mr. O'Connor further stated he was gratified that the lawyers and judges had finally awakened to their importance and significance. He said that lawyers and judges were frequently the last to move in harmony with economic and business thinking, but that there was plenty of evidence that even these groups had finally opened their eyes to the need of economic reform.

Mr. O'Connor's remarks were greeted with ringing applause as he sat down.

THIRD SESSION

The Third Session of the convention was called to order on Thursday, June 23, at 10:00 A. M., with President Robert L. Swain in the chair. In opening the meeting, President Swain stated they were fortunate in the speakers to address the convention, and while one speaker would deal with a commercial problem and the other with matters of professional importance, nevertheless, it was felt that the contrast would be stimulating and well worth while.

The first speaker was Mr. Charles Luckman, vice-president of the Pepsodent Company, who gave a splendid address on the subject: *Is Fair Trade Worth It?*

The speaker used the experience of his own company to illustrate his point. He stated, frankly, there had been a time when his company was not concerned with retail prices, and enjoyed a very large volume, notwithstanding the fact that the prices to the retailer were hopelessly slashed and confused. Mr. Luckman said, however, that on studying the situation his company realized its interests were closely interwoven with the interests of its retail distributors, and that in due time the volume of Pepsodent products was

bound to slump if the retailer continued to handle them on a non-profit basis.

After giving much thought to all of the intricate problems involved, the Pepsodent Company placed its products on a price protected basis, and did this quite sometime before State fair trade acts were passed. Not only did the company place its products on a price protected basis, but it did it with all the earnestness it could command, and with a determination to make the plan work. Mr. Luckman said it took real nerve to stick to the new policy as the volume on Pepsodent products went down for months and months. However, the company's confidence in the fairness of its retail distributors was ultimately justified, and loss of volume became less and less until, in due course, the sales of the Pepsodent Company were the highest in its history.

Mr. Luckman expressed himself as thoroughly convinced that the welfare of the manufacturer and the welfare of the retailer rested on the same common basis, and that each served their interests best when they cooperated with each other. It was in recognition of this principle, Mr. Luckman continued, that his company had sought to recognize the needs of the retailer, and when State fair trade acts were ultimately passed, resale minimums on Pepsodent products were established so they afforded even the smallest retailer a fair and reasonable compensation for the distribution of Pepsodent products.

Mr. Luckman expressed himself as feeling fair trade was worth it, and that fair trade principles were economically and socially sound. He plead for the proper spirit in all branches of the industry, and urged retailers to cooperate in the fullest manner with those fair trade manufacturers who cooperated with them.

Mr. Luckman's address was received with real applause, as he is generally looked upon throughout the drug industry as a square shooting, fair minded man, and one who has long since seen the value of looking at the problems of distribution from both sides of the fence.

Dr. E. N. Gathercoal, president of the American Pharmaceutical Association, was next introduced and delivered an inspiring address, in which he sought to interpret certain facts which were destined to have a pronounced effect upon professional pharmacy.

In addition to being president of the American Pharmaceutical Association, Dr. Gathercoal is professor of botany and pharmacognosy in the School of Pharmacy, University of Illinois, and is also chairman of the Committee on Revision of the National Formulary. These various activities afforded a splendid background against which to discuss and portray professional trends.

Dr. Gathercoal's address was entitled: Three New Things, which were as follows:

First, a greatly increased interest in professional pharmacy by pharmacists throughout the country. Second, the need for continual revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia and the National Formulary. Third, the Drug Standards Laboratory recently instituted in the headquarters building of the American Pharmaceutical Association in Washington.

Dr. Gathercoal said his work brought him in close contact with pharmacists throughout the country, and he was thus in a position to follow major trends in pharmaceutical opinion. He said he was much gratified to learn that pharmacists in Chicago and surrounding territory were showing a tremendous interest in professional pharmacy, and that many professional pharmacies had been established there within the last year or more. Dr. Gathercoal said he had to be in touch with many of these stores, and that some of them had been a spectacular success, and none of them, in those cases where the pharmacist had the qualifications for the work, had failed to make good. He said also he knew that this situation was being duplicated in other parts of the country, as pharmacists were awakening to the fact that they should utilize their university training in establishing themselves in a professional career.

Referring to his second topic, Dr. Gathercoal said that there was a time when revision of the Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary once in ten years was sufficient to meet the needs of the medical and pharmaceutical professions. He expressed himself as convinced that this day had passed, and that present conditions confronting the medical and pharmaceutical professions and the drug industry were such that much more frequent revision was necessary. In fact, Dr. Gathercoal said he was certain that both the United States Pharmacopoeia and the National Formulary should be kept in continuous revision, and that this could be done by issuing supplements as the occasion required in which new products, new standards, new methods of assay, etc., should be set out. Of course, this would also require that the personnel of the revision committees would be kept constantly engaged in revision work. Dr. Gathercoal expressed himself as feeling that no other arrangement would meet the needs. Medical and pharmaceutical research is constantly laboring for improved medical products, and medical sciences are developing so rapidly and to such an extent that static standards for drugs and medicines will no longer suffice.

Closely related to this discussion was item three, and Dr. Gathercoal explained at some length the facilities of the new Drug Standards Laboratory, which had been set up in the headquarters building of the American Pharmaceutical Association in Washington. This

laboratory is manned by persons of adequate technical and professional training, every member of which had had some experience in drug standardization and pharmaceutical research. At the outset, the laboratory will be devoted to a study of National Formulary revision problems, looking to an improvement in manufacturing processes, refinement in assay methods, and other similar work.

At the conclusion of his address, Dr. Gathercoal said he was optimistic regarding the status of professional pharmacy, as there were certain unmistakable trends in pharmaceutical thinking which were certain to eventually evolve into better conditions throughout the field of pharmacy.

Professor Marvin J. Andrews, chairman of the Committee on U.S.P. and N.F. Publicity, was next introduced, and delivered the following report:

REPORT OF THE U. S. P. AND N. F. PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR 1937-1938

At the fall regional meeting of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association held in Hagerstown on October 17, 1933, your present Chairman presented his first proposed outline of the work to be carried on by the U. S. P. and N. F. Publicity Committee. Since that day I have made a report on the progress of the committee at every meeting of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association and today you are to hear the fifth annual report of this committee. In order to make this report brief, yet cover the work accomplished by the committee during the year, I am going to present the facts under definite headings in outline form.

Displays, Clinics, or Illustrated Talks

October 1937—Fall Regional Meeting, Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, Braddock Heights, Thursday, October 14, 1937. "Proposed Filing Box and Index for U. S. P. and N. F. Publicity Cards."

November 17, 1937—Address at the regular monthly meeting of the Dental Club of University of Maryland. The members of this club graduated from the University of Maryland from 1934 to 1937 inclusive. Topic—"Prescription Writing by Dentists."

December 21, 1937—Address at the regular meeting of the Maryland Academy of Medicine and Surgery, Belvedere Hotel, Baltimore, December 21, 1937. "Official Drugs in Prescription Writing."

April 14, 1938—Spring Regional Meeting of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association held in Chestertown. "Letters from Physicians in reference to the Work of the U. S. P. and N. F. Publicity Committee."

May 3, 1938—Annual meeting of Clinic for the Maryland State Dental Association. Dr. Edward C. Dobbs in charge. "U. S. P. and N. F. Drugs and Preparations Used in Dental Practice."

June 15, 1938—Address—Staff meeting of the Department of Pediatrics, University Hospital. "Vehicles Used in Pediatrics."

Cards Distributed

The cards issued to the dental profession are prepared by a joint committee with the Maryland State Dental Association of which Dr. Edward C. Dobbs is Chairman.

The cards are grouped and sent to the secretary of the Dental Association where they are enclosed with the regular notices sent out by the Association. During the year a total of 11,200 cards were distributed.

Medical

In October a bulletin was issued to the Medical Profession in Maryland accompanied by four cards. As a result of this bulletin, which included a request for filing box and index, we received replies from about 48% of the practicing physicians. The next cards were delayed in order that they could be put in the filing box behind the proper index tab, thereby saving postage. In all, your committee handled approximately 202,000 cards. The vast amount of work connected with this undertaking is responsible for us not issuing a greater number of individual cards.

Financial Report

As the Auditing Committee audits the books of the U. S. P. and N. F. Publicity Committee, I am going to present our report in abstract form.

Receipts

Balance on hand June 22, 1937	\$ 192.33
Contributions—	
Maryland Pharmaceutical Association	424.00
Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association	326.24
Alumni Association School of Pharmacy	100.00
Retail Pharmacists & Physicians	604.70
Total Receipts	\$1,647.27

Expenditures

Total Expenditures for 1937-1938	\$ 838.16
Balance on hand as of June 21, 1938	\$ 809.11

Criticism from Medical and Dental Professions

I read with a great deal of interest the following note which appeared under Personals in the June issue of the Maryland Pharmacist on page 626. It is as follows: "Doctors have complained that their prescriptions for Elixir of Three Bromides have been filled with proprietary elixirs, much weaker than the one they wanted. Remember Elixir of Three Bromides must conform to the preparation official in the N. F. VI, unless the prescription clearly states that the proprietary products are desired." This is one of the greatest complaints we have from both Dentists and Physicians. At the last meeting at which I spoke, one physician said that he did not prescribe Elixir of Phenobarbital because in one store he obtained 1/2 grain of phenobarbital to each drachm, while in another store he obtained the N. F. product which calls for 1/4 grain each drachm. Likewise the complaints in reference to prescribing Iso-Alcoholic Elixir N. F. is that a great many pharmacists do not carry it in stock. The majority have the Low Alcoholic Elixir but a great many fail to carry the High Alcoholic Elixir. Also we have had many requests from pharmacists for a method of calculating the amount of each to be used in a prescription. We have endeavored to take care of this in the May issue of the Maryland Pharmacist by giving three examples. A reprint of this article is being sent to every retail pharmacy in Maryland with the request that it be pasted in their National Formulary.

It is practically useless for the U. S. P. and N. F. Publicity Committee to give all their time for your benefit, if you in turn fail to cooperate by filling the suggested combinations, or calling the attention of same to the physicians and dentists in your locality.

Summary of Work During the Past Five Years

As this is the fifth annual report of the Committee, I thought it may be well to summarize the work carried on within this period. Since the first meeting of the Committee, which was held in the Conference Room at the School of Pharmacy, University of Maryland on August 16, 1933, the following has been accomplished:

Letters

to the Medical Profession.....32,484

Cards

to the Medical Profession.....542,236

to the Dental Profession..... 29,140

Displays

For the Medical, Dental, and Pharmaceutical Professions 28.

It may be well to state that the majority of these displays have been prepared by the Margolis Display Service gratis as a courtesy to the retail pharmacists in Maryland.

Addresses

Your Chairman has attended every meeting of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association since June 1933, giving a report at each meeting. This does not include the addresses before the Medical and Dental professions.

Maryland Pharmacist

Pages utilized in this publication to keep the Pharmaceutical profession up to date. Totals 127 pages.

Expenditures—

1933—1934.....	\$221.11
1934—1935.....	350.22
1935—1936.....	378.52
1936—1937.....	423.31
1937—1938.....	838.16

Total\$2,211.32

Time Devoted to Work by Your Chairman

On totaling the number of hours that I have given to this work at night, on Sundays, and during school time, I find that it totals to 1,213 hours, or to the equivalent of a little more than 151 days, or, to state it in another way, an average of more than 30 eight hour days for each of the five years. This does not include the hours devoted by the N. Y. A. students in assembling cards, folding letters, etc. 14 eight-hour days to assemble cards for boxes.

Salary

During this entire time, the salary obtained by your chairman and his committee for this vast amount of work, in behalf of the retail pharmacists in Maryland, has been a rising vote of thanks at each meeting.

Recognition

As the result of distributing the cards to the internes in the various hospitals and to the students graduating in Medicine from the John Hopkins University and the University of Maryland, the name of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association and the Baltimore Retail Druggists Association have traveled far and wide. This widespread professional publicity for the pharmacists in Maryland has cost them nothing as the physicians outside of the State have paid \$1.25 or \$1.50 for their boxes. To review briefly the boxes have gone into the following states: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode

Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and the District of Columbia. In all the results of the work in professional pharmacy have gone into 37 different states, although it was designed only for the State of Maryland.

Time will not permit reading of all the letters we have received from many sources in reference to our work, however, I feel that it is fitting at this time to read a representative number.

The first is a reply from a retail pharmacist in request for his contribution in aiding the distribution of the boxes to the medical profession naming his store. "I am pleased to acknowledge receipt of yours of November 21st and have noted the information therein offered. I compliment you and your associates upon the excellent work which you are doing through furnishing the medical profession of this city with proven formulas for various preparations, which will be helpful to them in their practice. I am glad to send you our check for \$40.00 to cover our share of the costs involved in this undertaking. We will expect the filing boxes, in due course, and will place them promptly in the hands of the physicians whose names you have submitted to us. Assuring you of my pleasure in extending this co-operation, I am, Sincerely yours, (signed) H. A. B. Dunning.

The second is a reply from a practicing physician after receiving the filing box and cards. "Dr. J. M. T. Finney, Jr. wishes to thank the U. S. P. and N. F. Publicity Committee for the fine filing box containing the complete set of cards issued to date. Morrison and Fifer Pharmacy very kindly delivered them. Dr. Finney, Jr. is very appreciative of this courtesy."

A third is a reply from a New York Physician who became acquainted with our work at the meeting of the Southern Medical Association held in Baltimore. "The cards reached me today. Many thanks. I admire your enterprise. You are engaged in a real helpful work and you should succeed in arousing physicians to their duty in prescribing. If there be charges later, please advise me as I wish to stay with you through the campaign. The cards are excellent. Congratulations."

A fourth is a reply from an Illinois physician that was selected to write one of the series of 24 articles which appeared in the Journal of the American Medical Association. "Wish to express my appreciation for the very interesting and practical filing case and cards of information on U. S. P. and N. F. Preparations which, it seems to me, is of such practical nature that I believe no Doctor's desk should be without one. Congratulating you and your organization for the origination, so far as I know, and the development of a capital idea in connection with U. S. P. and N. F. propaganda, and with thanks for having included me in the distribution of these filing cabinets."

A fifth letter is from the Professor of Pharmacology, Medical School, University of California. "Would you please send me a set of your "General Information" 3 x 5 cards relating to prescription writing. I am anxious to have these on file in the Pharmacological Laboratory for the use of our students. I think they represent as skillful a presentation of material of current importance relating to the U. S. Pharmacopoeia that has yet appeared. Congratulations." A second letter from the same source after receiving the box is as follows: "Thank you very much indeed for your kind letter of March 4th, and also for the filing box and cards which arrived today. Please know that the cards will be put to good use. It is being demonstrated today at our Pharmacy Committee meeting as an example of how good cooperation between physicians and pharmacists may be promoted. We deeply appreciate your kindness in sending the filing box to the laboratory. Please know that we are anxious to cooperate with you in any way that may be possible."

A sixth letter is from the editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association. "May I express my appreciation of the file box with the complete set of cards issued by the U. S. P. and N. F. Publicity Committee. I am referring this to our Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry, with the suggestion that they comment on this material for possible publication in the Journal."

Time does not permit me to continue reading the many letters of this type we have received from members of the dental, medical and pharmaceutical professions located in Maryland and elsewhere. However, I may mention in passing that four different associations and three different schools have written to obtain permission to use our material in the bulletins they expect to issue. This speaks for itself.

Conclusions

In conclusion, I would like to take this opportunity to thank each of the following for their splendid cooperation during the past year in making this program a success.

1. To the members of my committee composed of Charles S. Austin, Jr., who has acted as treasurer for the committee, Frank L. Black, A. A. M. Dewing, D. P. Schindel, Jr. and Simon Solomon.
2. Dr. A. G. DuMez, Dean of the School of Pharmacy, University of Maryland for his personal co-operation and also for the use of the School's equipment and materials used in preparing the prescriptions contained in the various displays.
3. Members of the Faculty of the School of Pharmacy, especially Dr. M. R. Thompson, for their many suggestions in the preparation of the cards.
4. To Dr. Robert L. Swain for his splendid cooperation in arranging space in "The Maryland Pharmacist," and to Mr. H. E.

Appel and the Stockton Press for their willingness to make any changes in the cards that we have desired.

5. To the members of the T. A. M. P. A. for their many helpful suggestions, compliments and sale of filing boxes during the past year.

6. Last but not least I would like to take this opportunity to publicly thank my wife and two children for the many times they have been inconvenienced by my working on material for the U. S. P. and N. F. Publicity.

Respectfully submitted,

MARVIN J. ANDREWS, Chairman.

At the conclusion of Professor Andrews' report, which was received with considerable interest and much applause, President Swain stated it had been his pleasure during the year to see to it that the work of Professor Andrews' committee was properly financed. President Swain called attention to the fact that, at the Ocean City meeting the year preceding, he had assumed the responsibility of providing the funds necessary to a satisfactory program during the year. For this reason, President Swain said, he would be very glad to have the members study the financial statement of the committee, as this would indicate the extent to which the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association and other drug groups had contributed to this work.

At this time President Swain called for the report of the Committee on Pharmacy, which was presented by Mr. A. N. Hewing, chairman. The report follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PHARMACY

A. N. Hewing, Chairman

When in earlier centuries the entire time and energy of a people were consumed in providing food, clothing and shelter there was little left for the care of the sick and disabled. As the margin between production and the needs of mere subsistence expanded, the preservation of health was one of the first needs to receive attention. To-day in American civilization, health occupies a high place among accepted social values. As we emerge from the present depression and build up a surplus of income not necessary for mere subsistence, we shall do well to realize that we can invest this surplus in no better way than in the preservation of health.

Our physical and mental health is perhaps the nation's greatest asset. It behooves each community, therefore, to consider what plan will most effectively promote the health of its citizens.

Is it not possible that we have devoted too little attention to the adjustment of pharmacists to the rapidly changing condition of modern civilization? The continued progress of pharmacy is dependent on the measure of its professional practice, the adaptation of new ways and modern methods of service. The problems of pharmacy, as of other activities, must be solved more by research and less by tradition. The recent health program shows that the growth in both demand and frequency of human cooperation has increased in proportion to the progress of civilization, and as a participant in the undertaking pharmacy should not be weakened in its possibilities but strengthened, so that it may continue in its service.

The schools of pharmacy and the bodies concerned with supervision of its practice are looking ahead with plans for higher education and training with the thought uppermost that those who engage in practice must be qualified for solving the future problems of pharmacy, realizing that pharmacy is in close relation with other professions engaged in public health and those in contributory sciences. What the future of pharmacy will be, depends to no small extent upon an understanding of its history and a thoughtful program which directs to progress. The problems of the future will, no doubt, be as important as those of the past and, probably, present as many difficulties.

Working Conditions in Retail Pharmacy

It is common knowledge that they are frequently intolerable. The subject has been talked to death for generations but to date little has been done to correct much of the evil in them.

At the beginning of the present century pharmaceutical education and pharmaceutical legislation occupied the center of the stage whenever pharmacist gathered in convention. Something was done and done vigorously about both of these, and results are known everywhere. Only four states, I believe, are left that do not now require all who become registered pharmacists to be college graduates.

In those states where there is a fair balance between the demand and supply of registered pharmacists as regulated by the output of the colleges from year to year, the number of drug stores will remain more or less stationary for a few years, after that, drug stores per population should and most probably will decrease, offering no hope as we see it of a natural cause from the tragic cut-throat policies that are so prevalent to-day. In the meantime, hours of work by both proprietors and clerks in such states will almost certainly be curtailed. However young men and women who go into pharmacy will not be likely to submit to the gruelling requirements of the 8:00 A.M. to 11:00 P.M. shifts operating in many stores at the present time.

Are we who assume the role of leadership in educational matters willing to stand by and see all the good we do by bringing into phar-

macy well-trained men and women largely nullified because nobody has the courage to lead a crusade for the adoption of working conditions that at least admit of some of the ordinary recreation and family, social and community obligations that men and women must assume if they are in a real sense to be worth while citizens of the community in which they live and rear their families.

The problem immediately before American Retail Pharmacy is what is to be done to improve these conditions. That there are too many stores has been said so frequently that to repeat it here is indeed trite, but it must be said and said again until something is done about it. That the hours are too long is equally true. It, too, must be discussed fully and frankly until somebody does something to improve them. Now by whom, and where, and how are these changes to be brought about?

There is probably not a man in retail pharmacy in America who down in his heart believes that except in new territory, will demand that another pharmacy be opened in this country while you and I live. Of course there are pressure groups who care not for anything except more avenues for the distribution of their products, and who are therefore willing to sponsor new stores where they are not needed and even at considerable economic risk.

But in the last analysis they have not the slightest interest in the health-service features of the profession and thus constitute a distinct menace to the improvement of American Pharmacy.

Here we should consider well who constitutes these pressure groups, as often they are so well disguised that the most intelligent are sometimes fooled by them. Wholesalers and manufactures may belong to this group.

Colleges of pharmacy in instances contribute to the opening of far more pharmacies than the public welfare demands. It is hardly necessary to say that in any state where there are more colleges of pharmacy than are needed, the supply of registered pharmacists will increase store competition and degrade working conditions. Thus the colleges whose sole function should be to elevate pharmacy, sometime belong to the groups that become responsible for much of the evil we see in it to-day.

What a difference it would make, if beginning now, the manufacture, jobbing and retail distribution of all drug products were entirely in the hands of graduate registered pharmacists. What do you think would be the effect upon the pharmacies of this country in the next few years?

Somebody should say, and continue to say that eventually trained pharmacist and they alone should manufacture and distribute products that constitute the armament in all fights against disease.

Professional Ethics

The standard of a profession depends on the individuals who comprise the constituency; its promotion is hindered, however few their number may be, by those who thoughtlessly or selfishly are unmindful of its precepts. No profession is free from selfish and sordid minds and their influences concern all engaged and, particularly, those who are charged with the duties of selection and supervision. Environment may hinder, association may discourage them, temptations may surround them with allurements; it calls for power in judgment, determination to do right and nobility of thought. These officials are selected with the thought of public service and professional advancement and betterment—to this end all pharmacists, state and city officials and citizens, in so far as their ability enables them to judge, have a part, because of the importance of right practice in public health matters.

It could not be expected that pharmaceutical practice has been entirely free from dereliction, and charges of malpractice by those in authority is made with a knowledge of the facts that warrant the accusations, and when the facts are known there should be no delay in correcting the conditions to the end that the public may realize that pharmacists are jealous of the responsibilities placed upon them and the good name of pharmacy.

School of Today

At the University of Oklahoma, a five day business clinic was held as part of the university's extension course. More than 400 druggists left their places of business to attend this clinic. Every phase of drug store operation was covered from the prescription to the soda fountain. Experienced speakers on each subject addressed the clinic. An open forum was held after each address. Thus much valuable information was brought into the open. As each speaker discussed his subject, notes were made by retailers of important statements of facts. It was like going to school again. It marks the beginning of a new era in American pharmacy. If we expect to preserve our place in business under the pressure of modern competition, clinics of this kind are indispensable and must be held annually to keep us abreast of changing conditions. Business is a serious proposition. The art of making money is a science as complex as any other science we know. To end well, however humble our start and discouraging our progress, we must have a talking acquaintance with this science.

What has been done in the laboratory

The Department of Pharmacology School of Medicine of the University of Maryland has been very active during the past year.

1. In a study of a series of alkyl nitrites, Dr. Carr and Mr. Sylvan Forman succeeded in preparing a compound known

as octyl nitrite which has been found to be very useful in dilating the coronary vessels and hence has application in the treatment of angina pectoris. The vapor pressure of this drug is sufficiently low to permit its being used in the form of an inhaler for this purpose.

2. Miss Beck is studying the effect of the hydrogen-ion concentration changes in tumor and muscle tissues upon the injection of certain rare sugars. She has found that the metabolism of most of these rare sugars is far more rapid in tumor tissue than it is in ordinary skeletal muscle.

3. Dr. William Evans is studying the metabolism in the rat of an intermediate metabolite of glucose known as hydroxypyruvic aldehyde which he succeeded in synthesizing in pure form in this laboratory. The study of this substance will elucidate the fate of sugar in the body which is of paramount importance.

4. Dr. Frederick Bell who is supported by a grant from the U.S. Pharmacopoeia is working in this laboratory on the detection of CO occurring in small amounts in medicinal oxygen. His work bids fair to develop a test which will undoubtedly replace the cumbersome iodine pento-oxide method for the determination of small traces of CO in medicinal gases.

5. Dr. C. J. Carr has succeeded in isolating from Polygala Senega a very interesting anhydride of a sugar alcohol, polygalitol. The fate of this substance in the body has been studied and its relationship to mannitol has been investigated.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, SCHOOL OF PHARMACY

Research Problems

Dr. Thomas C. Grubb

Department of Bacteriology

1. A study of the *in vitro* and *in vivo* germicidal properties of Benzochrome (Ortho-cresyl-azo-diamino-benzene hydrochloride and tetrabromo-ortho-cresol) For the Warner Institute of Therapeutic Research.

2. The development of a new medium for the isolation of the typhoid bacillus from blood clots.

3. The use of antioxidants for the preservation of toxins and antisera.

4. Comparative study of bactericidal properties of some fluorinated mercurials. Dunker, Starkey and Dr. Grubb.

Department of Chemistry

Derivatives of amino thymol.—W. T. Sumerford and Walter H. Hartung

- Mescaline analogs.—Charles A. Youch and Walter H. Hartung
Chemistry of heart tissue.—Frank A. Bellman and Walter H. Hartung
Chemistry of the embryonic thymus tissue.—T. A. Dittrich and
Walter H. Hartung
Derivatives of phenyl ethanolamine.—Nathan Levin and Walter H.
Hartung
Fluoropropadrin.—Bernard L. Zenitz and Walter H. Hartung
Stability of vitamin C in citrus fruits.—Shirley Glickman and Walter
H. Hartung
Hydrogenation reactions with palladium catalyst.—Carroll P. Foster
and Walter H. Hartung
Use of the glass electrode in alcoholic solutions, E. G. Vanden Bosche
Factors affecting stability of aspirin, E. G. Vanden Bosche
Preparation of some fluorinated mercurials, Dunker and Starkey

Department of Pharmacology

- A comparative study of the antipyretic properties of some flourinated
acetanilids. Submitted to J. A. Ph. A.—Dunker, M. R. Thomp-
son and Starkey
Studies on the isolation of the active principle of the anterior
pituitary, Bernard P. McNamara.
Studies on the isolation of the active principle of the thymus gland,
Paul Howard Thompson.

Department of Botany

- The value of palisade ratios in the identification of official glanaceous
leaves, Frank J. Slama.
A comparative study of Maryland sennas, II, Frank J. Slama.
A study of fungal growths, Frank J. Slama.

Department of Pharmacy

- A study of the agents and methods employed to disguise the taste
of distasteful drugs, W. A. Purdum.
A study of iodized oil, John M. Cross.
Preparation of mandelic acid, Thomas A. Moskey.
Problems encountered in the compounding of prescriptions used in
U.S.P. and N.F. Publicity, Marvin J. Andrews.

Mr. Hewing was given close attention throughout the reading of this report, as his interest in professional pharmacy is widely recognized. The report was well written, well presented, and consisted of an up-to-date review of pharmaceutical research being carried on through various agencies in the State.

For several years the program of the annual convention of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association has included various reports dealing with the activities of the School of Pharmacy, University of Maryland. This procedure was adopted because it was felt desirable to closely integrate the affairs of the School into the affairs of the Association as it is from the graduates of the School that the ranks of the Association are constantly recruited. In line with previous annual programs of the Association, the 1938 meeting included a report of the Alumni Association of the School of Pharmacy, University of Maryland, which was presented by Mr. John A. Strevig. The report follows:

**PRESIDENT'S REPORT OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ALUMNI
ASSOCIATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND
SCHOOL OF PHARMACY**

When the gavel was turned over to me by former President Wannewetsch, the Association was in good financial condition and had just completed a busy and successful year. My initiation into the work of the presidency began with the preparation for the annual mid-year party. This affair, which was held in the ballroom of the Maryland Casualty Company on February 10th, 1938, was pronounced a success by those present. It was the consensus of opinion that we should consider holding this function at the same place next year.

At a meeting of the officers and executive committee on April 28th, 1938, appointments to the nominating and banquet committees were made. At this meeting it was duly moved and carried to again contribute \$100.00 to the U.S.P. and N.F. Propaganda. It was agreed that this was money well spent and that we should continue to make this contribution as long as we can afford it.

At this same meeting, it was also voted to award the \$100.00 Research Grant to Bernard L. Zenitz, a graduate student in the School of Pharmacy. The past awards of this character have been productive of worthwhile results and I have every reason to believe that they will be equally fruitful in the future. Our efforts were next directed to preparing for the annual banquet of the Association which was held at the Lord Baltimore Hotel on June 2nd, 1938. The annual business meeting preceded the Banquet. Those of you who were not present at these two affairs have no doubt read the very excellent detailed description of them given in the June issue of "The Maryland Pharmacist." I shall very briefly touch on some of the high-lights of these functions.

At the business meeting, reports were made by the chairmen of all standing committees, the most important of which was that

of the nominating committee. This committee, headed by Frank L. Black, presented the following nominees for office for 1938-1939:—

Honorary President—Dr. Purnell F. Sappington.

President—David B. Getz

First Vice President—Charles S. Austin, Jr.

Second Vice President—T. Ellsworth Ragland.

Secretary—B. Olive Cole.

Treasurer—Mrs. Frank M. Budacz.

Executive Committee—Jacob Greenfield, Otto W. Muehlhause,
John F. Wannenwetsch and John Strevig.

These nominees were unanimously elected.

Another important report was that of Treasurer Ragland who showed a substantial balance in the treasury.

At the banquet, Aquilla Jackson ably presided as Toastmaster. Rev. Edgar Cordell Powers was the principal speaker. Other speakers were Dr. H. C. Byrd, Dean DuMez who presented the prizes and awards to the graduates, Dr. Swain who presented a token of esteem to Dr. M. R. Thompson on behalf of the Class of 1938 and the President. The dinner was excellent, the music by the Orchestra of the School of Pharmacy under the direction of Dr. Frank J. Slama was better than ever and on the whole we would say that good fellowship prevailed throughout the evening.

In conclusion I am very happy to say that our Association continues to grow. There has been an increase in paid up membership of approximately fifty during the past year. It is our hope that this growth will continue.

Immediately upon the conclusion of President Strevig's report, the Students' Auxiliary of the School of Pharmacy, University of Maryland, submitted its report.

Mr. President, Members of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, Ladies and Gentlemen:

As the President of the Students' Auxiliary of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, I am happy to present a brief statement regarding the activities of the Auxiliary during the past year, and to express my appreciation of the fact that a place has been made in the program of the annual convention for this purpose.

Before going into the substance of this report, I will state briefly for the benefit of those who may not be fully informed, the origin, organization and purpose of the auxiliary.

By the authority of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, the Students' Auxiliary became a reality. It was founded at the

University of Maryland in October 1935. The membership of the Students' Auxiliary is composed of the under-graduate students of the School of Pharmacy, of the University of Maryland, who are members of the second, third and fourth year classes.

The purpose of the Auxiliary is to organize the students of Pharmacy in order to promote the spirit of organization and to guard the welfare of our profession; to bring the practicing pharmacists and students of Pharmacy in close and intimate contact; to protect the profession of pharmacy by keeping out of practice those who are not thoroughly competent; and, finally, to familiarize the students of Pharmacy with the conditions existing, and the problems confronting our chosen profession to the end that after entering upon the practice of pharmacy we will be more able to cope with these problems.

During the three years of the existence of the Students' Auxiliary it has grown to such an extent that, today, it is not only a prominent organization, but an essential one, being the leading Student organization at the School of Pharmacy.

Six meetings were held during the past school year, besides several committee meetings. The first meeting was devoted to the election of officers. At this meeting, there were elected the following officers:

President—Mr. Norman J. Levin
1st Vice President—Mr. Irving L. Kaminitz
2nd Vice President—Mr. Alphonse Poklis
Secretary—Miss Clarice Caplan
Treasurer—Mr. Eugene Jacobs

Executive Committee

Mr. Harold Zerofsky
Mr. Lawrence Lieberman
Mr. Edward Miller

On February 23, 1938, we were honored with the presence of Dr. T. Ellsworth Ragland and Dr. R. L. Swain. Dr. Swain was the guest speaker, his topic being "The Development of Pharmaceutical Education in Relationship to the Problems of the Retail Druggist." On March 1, Mr. M. C. Merriam of the Becton-Dickinson Co. spoke to us about the "History, Use, Care, and Manufacture of Clinical Thermometers." On March 4, Dr. Robert C. Page, Research Consultant of Burroughs Wellcome and Co. gave an interesting lecture on the "Pathology of the Vitamin Deficiency States." Mr. George A. Moulton, President of the New Hampshire Pharmaceutical Association spoke at our April meeting, his topic being "The Future Outlook of the Graduate in Pharmacy." On May 11, Dr. A. J. Allen—Chief Physicist of the Biochemical Research Foundation of the

Franklin Institute, Philadelphia—lectured on the "Cyclotron—Its Use in Radioactivity and Related Subjects." This was the crowning event of this year's activities. It received newspaper notices and was attended by several hundred persons—many of these being scientific notables of Maryland. It actually placed the Students' Auxiliary on the scientific map of Maryland.

Following the appearance of Dr. Allen, the Editor of the Auxiliary wrote a brief abstract of the lecture which appeared in the June issue of "The Maryland Pharmacist". I would like this to be established as a precedent; and, that in the future, abstracts of all addresses, or addresses in full, if of sufficient importance, of invited guests of the Students' Auxiliary be published in "The Maryland Pharmacist" because the subject matter is frequently of interest to those actively engaged in the practice of pharmacy as well as to students.

In conclusion, I wish to express the sincere appreciation of the Students' Auxiliary to the members of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association and to the members of the Faculty of the School of Pharmacy for the able and willing assistance they have contributed to us during the past year and to assure you that we are proud to be known as the Students' Auxiliary of the School of Pharmacy of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association and hope to do our part in keeping Maryland pharmacy in the place of leadership which it now holds.

Respectfully submitted,

NORMAN J. LEVIN.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Levin's report, President Swain commented upon the general activities of the Students' Auxiliary, and expressed himself as feeling that it was in every sense of the word a worth while organization and one, if looked after and properly directed, would be of great value not only to the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, but to the development of pharmacy throughout the State.

The morning session was concluded by the report of the Committee on the Procter Memorial, which was submitted by Mr. James E. Hancock, chairman.

Report of the Committee on the Procter Memorial

Any report of this committee, which was originally appointed to assist in collecting funds for a National Memorial to William Procter, Jr., is necessarily brief. Its work was creditably performed some years ago and the committee has been courteously continued within your Association as a possible adjunct to the committee of

the A. Ph. A. on "The William Proctor Jr. Memorial Fund" which expects to erect and dedicate the Proctor Monument within the foyer of the Pharmacy Building, Washington, D. C. during the U. S. P. Convention, May 1940.

Your committee feels justified in saying that there has been a compensation for every seeming delay that has occurred, and we thereby expect to erect a more pleasing memorial than was at first proposed.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES E. HANCOCK, Chairman.

PROFESSIONAL SECTION

The Professional Section was convened at 2:00 P. M., on Thursday, June 23, and was under the direction of Mr. A. N. Hewing, chairman of the Committee on Pharmacy. For the past several years, one session of the annual convention has been given over to a discussion of purely professional matters, as it is recognized that pharmacists must be kept informed as to the major developments of a professional nature in the pharmaceutical field. This year's program was well arranged and of the greatest interest. The first address was entitled: How to Build Up Your Prescription Department, by Mr. David L. Maxwell, a well known professional pharmacist in Washington. Mr. Maxwell's address was listened to with the very deepest interest as his reputation as a professional pharmacist is well known, and the success which Maxwell and Tennyson has attained is generally regarded as unusual. Mr. Maxwell is gifted with a pleasing personality, a well defined philosophy, and a very practical turn of mind. Mr. Maxwell's address follows:

Mr. Chairman, members of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

"Fools rush in where angels fear to tread." Were I to undertake the task assigned by your program, I should not only be foolish but most presumptuous. I am neither capable nor desirous of attempting to point out how anyone might improve their prescription department. That brand of charity begins at home, and demands a thorough working knowledge of local conditions, under which each store operates. Rather, shall we give you a brief history of our operations and attempt to point out to you, a few of the outstanding lessons which the past twelve years have brought home to us, oft times by the rough road which we call experience. Should you be able to

select from this, any grain of help, in your own particular problem, we shall feel most highly gratified.

During Christmas week of 1925, The Washington Medical Building, was formally opened, at 1801 Eye St. N. W. It was an eight story building, constructed, owned and operated by a group of Physicians and Dentists. By January 26, 1926, it was ready for occupancy and in a very short time was 80% full. During the course of construction, Washington fairly seethed with rumors of a new type of drug store to be operated in this building. At various times, almost every established pharmacist in the city was credited with having leased the space. However, it opened without a drug store and the space allotted for that purpose was vacant. You see, there was a catch in the program. The space was in the basement of the building, accessible from the street, only by way of thirteen steps and a narrow concrete approach, greatly resembling the average "service" entrance to a large apartment.

Notwithstanding the earnest endeavor of the building management, by mid-summer of 1926, the drug store space was still unoccupied. However, a couple of comparative "Kids" in the drug business were getting restless, in this highly competitive game called "Life." We were classmates in college. We both had considerable experience in dealing with physicians. My partner, with the esteemed and incomparable Dr. S. L. Hilton for several years, was in a position to know the possibilities of such an enterprise. We both were attracted to this type store and we had implicit confidence in each other. This was most important in a partnership and as the years have passed, bringing additional problems and responsibilities, this has been increasingly demonstrated.

Passing lightly over the harrowing details, we opened on Sept. 26, 1926, a drug store in "the cellar." The sentiment of our fellow druggists was well illustrated by a conversation in the store of a very good friend of ours, a few days after we opened. Another druggist was inquiring about getting a good registered man in his store. Our friend replied, "Well, I don't know of any at this minute, but if you can wait a month or so, there are a couple of damn good ones going out of business in that cellar of 1801 Eye."

Our friends were well meaning and sincere but there was one thing they over-looked, which is most important to any prospective professional store; that is location. We sincerely attribute a very large percentage of our business to the close proximity of a very large group of highly successful doctors; a fact that is extremely essential.

Since we started from scratch, without any basic business, it was necessary to establish some semblance of policy to get the business. We realized that we were dependent upon the good will of a group of doctors, most of whom we did not know and that we

MUST get the co-operation of a large number to exist. Hence, we dedicated ourselves and our store to a simple creed to make the profession realize it was "their store." Simply stated, it was this, "Do anything in the world for a doctor provided it is honest." We planned to make the doctors dependent upon us.

You all know what this stand entails, but there is one thing which we wish to emphasize right here. We felt, and experience has shown us, that it would be suicide to base our business upon special discounts, or office supplies at cost, or any special mercenary "bait!." If this is done, it necessarily involves making up on the customer. We never have and never will discriminate in any way between doctors, to get their business or their favor. We must make a profit on ALL merchandise, or give it away.

Before we opened we solicited every office in the building and very frequently we were greeted by some such statement as this: "Well, boys, we wish you well but we have been dealing with so and so for a good many years and we can see no reason to leave him." Our reply was invariably the same, "Doctor, we don't expect to get it all, we merely want you to know that we are downstairs and in any emergency, we would like to have you avail yourself of our services, whether you deal with us routinely or not." In almost every instance, convenience, plus extra service, won them over. In a few isolated cases, we were presented with a schedule of prices on routine prescriptions and were told that we should charge these prices, if we got the business. If these prices did not co-incide with ours, we politely told the doctor that it was impossible to regulate our overhead to suit somebody else's prices and therefor we were unable to meet them.

Now, let's get down to some of the things which developed which we feel have helped us in our fight for recognition. Under the head of service comes everything which is essential to a professional store. We have only time to briefly mention a few which we feel are important.

Information for the physician is an all-important item. Make the doctor feel that your store knows what he wants, whether it be merchandise or knowledge of current literature. To keep up to this is a job. In these days when the Vitamins are having "pups" every 24 hours and the biological field is being rejuvenated, it becomes a real problem. We have found that our most valued ally in this endeavor, is the detail man and salesman. Cultivate them. Make them come to you with new developments, BEFORE going to the doctor, not AFTER. In this way you can not only make him feel that you are backing up his detail by stocking the article but by knowing the essential things about it which the doctor forgets before he has occasion to use it. Get his literature and file it in a place where you can get it when a doctor calls and asks, "Do you

know anything about so and so that such and such a firm detailed me day before yesterday?" Your reply should be, "Yes, Doctor, we'll be glad to send you the literature and clinical reports on that, if you wish." Don't only tell him that, but do it THEN.

If possible, subscribe to and read the most important of the medical reports. It is our aim, at least to glance through the A. M. A. Journal, every week, as soon as it arrives. If there is some important work being done, some doctor is sure to ask about it and when you say, "Yes, Doctor, there's an article in the A. M. A. Journal of this week," he knows that you are not so far behind him in current work and that you are keeping up with it for his benefit. It makes him feel obligated to you and you will get his business.

Another important work in connection with handling any doctor's business is your assistance in helping him work out any problem of medication. Almost every doctor has his pet theories about prescriptions and oft times by cultivating him, you can find these out and assist him materially.

Along this line there comes up the inevitable and nasty insinuations about so-called "Code Prescriptions." In the first place this is a misnomer. In 99 per cent of the cases, this so-called "Code Prescription" is a pharmaceutical specialty, to which the drug store has as much right as a manufacturing concern. At the expense of a little time, may we briefly trace the origin of these Prescriptions. We shall take an actual case, without mentioning any names. Several years back, a very prominent surgeon, came to us and said, "Look here, every woman upon whom I perform a pelvic operation, needs a douche for several weeks and the only one I know is a yellow powder in a gaudy box and it has gotten so bad, that when a new patient comes in my office and sits along side of an old one, they know before I even see them that they are going to get a yellow powder. That's bad. What shall I do?" The answer is obvious, "Doctor, make up your own douche powder. What do you want it to do?" The answer was that he wanted it to be antiseptic, aromatic, soothing, styptic, to stop a slow oozing of blood and a few other things. To do all of this we played around and made up 6 or 7 formulas, gave him a pound jar of each and he tried them out. He found No. 6 or No. 4 to be about what he wanted but not quite styptic enough. We added some more tannic Acid and he was very pleased. No. 4 then was fine. All right, he was given the formula of No. 4. Necessarily, it had a number of ingredients and he said, "Great night, you don't expect me to write that out 6 or 7 times an afternoon, do you? I can't remember it in the first place, and it would take too long, in the second." "All right, Doctor, call it anything you want, so long as we know what it is." He named it anything which occurred to him and, presto, we have a "Code Prescription." Now, the druggist who does this to serve his doctor and spends time and

money in working out a problem, deserves the business and we can see nothing unethical in doing so. You get other prescriptions for preparations which you do not have and you send out and get them. Why not this? It is surprising, how many druggists think that the formula's for all such preparations should be public property, even though the margin of profit allowed them is greater than on most comparable preparations. Gentlemen, it is our opinion that there is nothing unethical in this and any druggist is justified in trying to hold the business in his store in such a manner.

We have spent a lot of time on service to the doctor, because that is our primary means of building business. We do no advertising, other than so-called courtesy cards, from which we expect nothing. We build on the "word of mouth" basis of advertisement from our physicians and our customers.

Of course, it goes without saying that service to your trade must also come in for its share of attention. We depend largely upon the physician to get the people in our stores, but once in, it is entirely our fault if we don't hold them. That can only be done by the age old principles, with which you are familiar. Service, with a capital S., reasonable prices, attractive packaging and an honest and sincere effort to protect the public from the usual impositions of inferior and shop-worn merchandise.

We cannot pass over this subject of "public service" without speaking of one thing for which the Medical Fraternity criticizes most all drug stores and we feel sometimes, unfairly. We do not counter-prescribe. This is a matter to be determined by each individual and we admit that it sometimes takes a great deal of diplomacy to prevent it without offense to the customer. In our instance, it would be suicide.

Also the matter of delivery. This is, and always has been, the proverbial "pain in the neck." With our organization it is of supreme importance and gets a large share of our attention. Being practically in a down-town section and getting prescriptions from all over the city, we could not expect patients to leave prescriptions far from home unless they were assured of reasonably good service on re-fills. Our delivery, of course, has kept pace with our business and at present, we deliver from 200 to 300 packages a day, to all points of the compass, in the District, nearby Maryland and Virginia. We center our delivery in one store, the packages being collected by porters periodically. We shall not go into detail, as the necessity for such an organization is only in instances where the stores are in Medical Centers, away from their customers. Suffice it to say that we operate five motor vehicles and two bicycles. The last are necessary for downtown congested traffic. May we state here that this department has always had its share of complaints and as hard as we may try, probably always will have. However, it is essential that meticulous care be exercised, that it be reduced to a minimum.

After this rather hasty and rambling discussion of a tremendous field, there are an innumerable number of phases of Professional Pharmacy which remain untouched. Time does not permit a discussion in detail, but there are some points which we may view causally, in a more or less summarized fashion. Pharmacists must necessarily learn their lessons as they go along. Our stores fill a large number of refills, most of which come in over the telephone. We place our files immediately along side of the outside telephone line and insist that all numbers be checked before the party leaves the phone. It takes only a moment and saves many a telephone call or mistake in number.

You are all familiar with the usual procedure of checking on the prescription counter to prevent mistakes. We take advantage of every possible method. We inform our clerks that we don't want mistakes but if they are made, there is absolutely no excuse if they get out.

All druggists have one or more types of prescriptions which are more or less feared. Ours are eye-drops. Most mistakes in other types of prescriptions can be lived down or extenuated, or they do no material harm, but a foreign material or wrong ingredient, in one eye prescription is really "hot water" for any drug store. We do not allow any one registered man to fill an eye prescription. It must be checked from beginning to end by another man and if it is a percentage solution, they must use opposite systems of figuring and then compare the results.

Another item which will give your store the reputation of fresh stock is a watchful eye on changing of the style of packages. Any firm, which makes a decided departure in their packaging, has a right to expect the druggist, after a reasonable length of time, to demand either replacement or re-packaging, at no expense.

This could be drawn on interminably, but my time is up and while I close with the feeling that I "go nowhere, fast," it has been a pleasure to talk to you and I trust that here and there may be a grain of assistance.

I thank you.

At the conclusion of his address, he was bombarded with questions dealing with various phases of drug store operation, to which he very graciously responded. He tried to make it clear, however, that he did not pose as knowing it all, and that what success he and his partner had attained came from a close adherence to the principles which he had discussed in his address. He was given a rising vote of thanks, and there were numerous expressions of appreciation for his splendid discussions of professional matters.

Sulfanilamide is an extremely interesting drug product at the present time, and in introducing the next speaker, Chairman Hewing said he had been very desirous of having an authoritative discussion of the subject at this session. Chairman Hewing said he had given much thought as to whom was the best qualified person to discuss the subject, and had little difficulty deciding upon Dr. John C. Krantz, Jr., professor of pharmacology in the School of Medicine of the University of Maryland. In presenting Dr. Krantz, Mr. Hewing referred to him as an outstanding medical and pharmaceutical scientist and one who had earned the right to speak authoritatively on subjects within his field. Dr. Krantz' address follows:

THE CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACOLOGY OF SULFANILAMIDE

By John C. Krantz, Jr.

*(Department of Pharmacology, School of Medicine,
University of Maryland)*

When Dr. William Welch visited Breslau in 1887 he said he saw there Paul Ehrlich, still a very young man, with his arms stained to his elbows with the azo dyes he was preparing in his fight against syphilis. Ehrlich was possessed with the germ plasm of an idea, namely, that he could introduce an atom of a toxic metal into a complex organic molecule and have it retain its treponemacidal activity and yet be comparatively harmless to the host harboring the organism. In 1910 his labors of a third of a century were crowned with success in the synthesis of his six hundred and sixth compound, arsphenamine. The value of this chemotherapeutic agent in the treatment of syphilis and how this drug has changed the history of civilization is too well known to this audience to be reiterated here.

In 1913 Ehrlich then a seasoned veteran in chemotherapeutic research, stood before the International Medical Congress and issued a challenge to the scientific world. He plead for the production of a chemotherapeutic agent that would be as useful in the treatment of septicemia as arsphenamine had proved to be in syphilis. He urged the synthesis of what he chose to call "Magna Therapia Sterilsans", a specific against the streptococcus hemolyticus and veridans in the blood.

The force of Ehrlich's challenge reverberated around the world and men of science launched upon this quest with indefatigable energy. In our city, mercurochrome produced by E. C. White and studied by Young and Hill was heralded as the blood-stream germicide in the early twenties. Even the most enthusiastic advocates of systemic medication with mercurochrome soon learned that the mercury atom firmly bound to carbon in the molecule was converted by the body into ionic mercury which exhibited marked nephrotoxic action. In 1926 hexylresorcinol followed with a phenol coefficient

of forty and devoid of any toxic metallic atom in its molecule. This surely must be the long sought "Magna Therapia Sterilsans" of Paul Ehrlich, thought many of its most enthusiastic supporters. Its value in genito-urinary infection was not paralleled by its action in the blood. Here the drug although comparatively non toxic exerted little bacteriostatic influence in the presence of the elements of the blood. With the failure of phenyl mercuric nitrate in 1934 to become a useful therapeutic agent in septicemia, two decades had passed and science had not yet supplied the clinician with an effective weapon against streptococcic infections.

In February 1935, Domagk's immortal paper appeared in the *Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift*. Ehrlich had been dead for twenty years. Professor Gerhard Dogmagk working in the research laboratories of de I. G. Farbenindustrie in Elberfeld, Germany, was studying the action of a series of organic gold compounds against virulent strains of streptococci in mice. Although affective these substances produced untoward effects in the animals particularly kidney damage. Domagk investigated next a large number of metallo-free organic compounds belonging to the class of azo dyes. There was evidence in the literature indicating that this was a good lead. Trypan blue had been found active against the trypanosomes and also the leprae bacillus. Furthermore, in 1919 Jacobs at the Rockefeller Institute had prepared some azo compounds related to quinine and found them moderately affective against pneumococci. Domagk infected his mice with a virulent culture of streptococcus hemolyticus and measured the capacity of his various dyes to save the life of the animals.

Of a long series of substances studied the compound found most active in protecting the mice was 4-sulfamido-phenyl-2-azo-7 acetyl-amino-1-hydroxynaphthalene, 3, 6, disodium sulfonate available for injection.

Solutions of the red crystals in concentrations of 0.25 to 2.5 per cent. were employed.

Most of Domagk's infected mice showed the presence of hemolytic streptococci in from one to two hours after inoculation. From 1/10 to 1/50 of the tolerated dose to mice was found effective in saving the lives of the animals. In rabbits with chronic staphylococcus infections, large doses favored the improvement of the animals but the results were not so spectacular as with the hemolytic streptococci.

The pharmacologist is interested always in the fate of compounds in the living organism and likewise, with the chemist, he shares the curiosity concerning which group of atoms in a molecule as complex as soluble sulfanilamide, is responsible for its specific action. Therefore, first, we propose the question, what is the fate of soluble sulfanilamide in the body. This problem attracted many

experimentors and Fuller of Queen Charlotte's Hospital in London and Marshall of the Johns Hopkins Medical School have contributed useful evidence in the solution of this problem. Each investigator developed methods for the detection and quantitative determination of the compound in the body fluids. This naturally was a necessary preliminary step in the investigation.

Fuller observed that in animals and in man much of the complex molecule of the soluble sulfanilamide was broken down into p-amino benzene sulfonamide and this in turn was eliminated in the urine. This comparatively simple compound of this structure suggests itself as the active constituent group in the more complicated dye molecule. Sulfanilamide the simple compound is a white crystalline material quite insoluble in water. It results from the reduction of the azo group in the dye molecule. This compound is now conceded to be the active portion of the soluble sulfanilamide molecule. Further evidence leads us to this conclusion as in the early work of Long and Bliss in the city, Marshall suggested the concomitant injection of a reducing agent with the soluble compound to potentiate its activity. For this purpose sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate, the powerful reducing agent employed in mercuric chloride intoxication, was selected. Apparently its presence in the blood aided the body in the reduction of the azo dye to sulfanilamide the active compound and thus potentiated its action.

Dogs were given 0.1 Gm. of sulfanilamide per Kilo by mouth in gelatin capsules. Four hours later their tracts were removed and examined for the remaining drug. From 77 to 99 per cent. was absorbed in this period. In patients taking a single dose of 0.09 Gm. per Kilo by mouth, the concentration in the blood reached a peak in three hours of 10 mgm. per cent. and in 24 hours the concentration in the blood averaged 2 mgm. per cent. The compound is excreted partially in the free state and partially conjugated as its acetyl derivative. When the soluble dye is injected from 50 to 75 per cent. is converted into sulfanilamide which is eliminated as formerly described.

In patients with renal impairment there is a retardation in the excretion of sulfanilamide, which suggests addition clinical care when it is administered to nephritics. Rapidly after oral administration, the compound distributes itself through out the organism and of special interest is the fact that its concentration in the cerebrospinal fluid is just somewhat lower than its concentration in the blood. This suggests a reason for its established value in meningococcic infections.

The mechanism of action of a chemotherapeutic agent of this kind is of special interest to the pharmacologist. This is often a difficult problem. For more than three centuries cinchona bark has been used in the cure of malaria and as yet the complete action of

quinine on the plasmodia is not understood. The protoplasm of the cells of the host and that of the invading cocci are essentially the same. How does this drug exert its specificity? It has been shown that it is not a protoplasmic poison like quinine exerting its specificity *in vitro*, but on the other hand the tissues of the host are required to kill streptococcus. Serum of puerperal patients treated with sulfanilamide showed no bactericidal activity but the outgrowth of cocci in such serum was definitely less vigorous than the serum before the treatment. Apparently in the organism the drug acts as a bacteriostatic agent preventing the rapid proliferation of the invading organism and thus permitting phagacytizing by the reticulo-endothelial system.

However it has been shown by Gross that the drug will protect splenectomized mice against fatal doses of highly virulent hemolytic streptococci with the same effectiveness as it acts in normal mice. It would be interesting in order to shed light on this problem to test its efficacy in splenectomized and hepatectomized animals.

The gross pharmacology of sulfanilamide was studied by Weese and Hecht. They observed the substance to be an extraordinarily inert compound. Rapid intravenous injections of 10 mgm. of soluble sulfanilamide per Kilo in cats and rabbits produced no change in blood pressure or heart rate. Smooth muscle intestinal strips and guinea pigs were not affected by this drug. Doses of 1 Gm. per Kilo produced no toxic symptoms and intravenous injections failed to produce thrombosis.

The effects upon the elements of blood have been a matter of very serious concern and have been extensively investigated. The compound is an aniline derivative as is acetanilid, and as one would expect in massive doses it attacks the hemoglobin converting it to methemoglobin and thus reducing the oxygen carrying power of the blood to the tissues. This fact accounts for the cyanosis frequently reported when massive doses are administered. Some recent reports indicate the formation of a definite compound between sulfanilamide and hemoglobin as responsible for the clinically observed cyanosis. Methemoglobin uria has been reported by some. The production of sulfhemoglobin has also been reported. In two cases of rather severe intoxication with the drug we have examined the blood and the urine and have failed to identify the presence of sulfhemoglobin. It has been suggested in the cases reported that large doses of magnesium sulfate have been administered concomitantly and it is possible that this sulfur bearing salt plus the drug was the incriminating agent.

Clinical acidosis has been reported by Southworth with a persistent though variable drop in the CO_2 combining power of the blood. This is likely an outcome of the attack of sulfanilamide on hemoglobin.

The recent fatalities that have occurred after the use of Elixir of Sulfanilamide are of special importance. This drug dissolved in 70 per cent diethylene glycol showed itself to be quite toxic. The solvent diethylene glycol is toxic and the fact that it tends to diminish urine flow, thru which channel sulfanilamide is eliminated may account entirely for the fatalities. This should stand as a lugubrious warning to anyone who contemplates medication with drugs with which he is not completely familiar.

No one will deny that a great drug has been discovered and time alone will determine whether its general use will justify our calling it the "Magna Therapia Sterilisans" of Paul Ehrlich. The pathos of this discovery in 1935 lies in the fact that 13 years before Ehrlich issued his challenge for a drug of this kind Gelmo had prepared the compound. Thus for a third of a century it lay buried in the chemical literature awaiting the discovery of its use. This dolorous testimony to our neglect should ever urge us to give adequate therapeutic trial to the some 700,000 compounds which are now recorded in the annals of organic chemistry.

Dr. Krantz' address was received with much applause. His pleasing delivery, coupled with his acknowledged professional standing, has long made him a favorite with audiences of Maryland pharmacists.

Dr. C. Leonard O'Connell, deal of the College of Pharmacy of Pittsburgh University, presented a stimulating address on "The Status of Professional Pharmacy". Dr. O'Connell is an outstanding educator, and one whose views are universally respected. He is a relatively young man for the responsibility which he carries, and he has brought into his educational thinking the optimism and buoyancy of youth. He seems to recognize that he deals with young people, and that he must be familiar with the problems of young people and able to think with them and associate with them as they pursue their educational development.

At the outset of his talk, Dr. O'Connell observed that the pharmaceutical educational program must play a major part in the development of professional pharmacy. In other words, pharmaceutical education must share a great deal of the responsibility for what happens to professional pharmacy. Dr. O'Connell emphasized that it was no longer the sole purpose of colleges of pharmacy to build pharmaceutical efficiency into its graduates, but that the purpose had become much broader so that today the colleges seek not only to make competent pharmacists but well rounded competent citizens. For this reason the curriculum contains not only the chemical, physical, and pharmaceutical sciences, but also many of the general educational subjects, such as history, economics, languages, mathematics, and

others which have been found indispensable to a really educated person. When the full force of this new educational program becomes to be felt, Dr. O'Connell expressed himself as completely confident that there would be a sharp change in the pharmaceutical profession, and the drug store itself would become more and more devoted to professional activities. This change would come about by the sheer weight of the influence which better trained and better educated people would bring to bear.

From this greatly expanded and improved educational preparation would come desirable opportunities for professional work. The Pharmacist is now in position to meet with other medical professions on a much more equal basis. He has an accepted university degree, and by all odds has a right to be looked upon as the expert in drugs and medicines. It is to be anticipated that medicine, dentistry, and nursing will come to look to the pharmacist for advice and guidance in matters pharmaceutical once they fully appreciate the full significance of professional education.

Dr. O'Connell urged pharmacists to make use of every opportunity for more closely integrating pharmacy into the general professional health program. He spoke of his own work with the medical professions in the Pittsburgh area of Pennsylvania, and said that he had been given every encouragement to proceed with still further developments of these contacts. He found that physicians were quite desirous of cooperating with pharmacy, and that they would cooperate with pharmacy to a much greater extent in the future than in the past if pharmacy itself would prepare itself for this kind of preparation.

Throughout his address, Dr. O'Connell stressed the necessity for professional pride, professional integrity, and urged the development of individual personality to the extent of its capacity. He emphasized that people stand out today as they deserve to stand out, but that competition in intelligence is as keen as competition in achievement, and that the laurel wreath in most fields of activity is not likely to be worn by any who do not deserve to wear it.

Dr. O'Connell's address was received with close attention and prolonged applause. He is a dynamic personality, and has the happy faculty of raising his audience to his own intellectual plane.

BANQUET

The banquet was a resplendent occasion. The attendance was about six hundred. Mr. Simon Solomon, chairman of the Fair Trade Committee of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, served as toastmaster, and covered himself with new laurels. His remarks were in the best of taste, and strikingly appropriate to the occasion. His plea for a better support of the work of the association will long be remembered for its logic and hard, common sense. His introductions of the various guests and speakers showed his close knowledge of conditions and the part each one had played in matters of pharmaceutical importance.

The speakers at the banquet were Mr. Thomas S. Smith, President of the National Association of Retail Druggists; the Honorable William H. Blakeman, State Budget Director, who represented His Excellency, Governor Harry W. Nice; Dr. H. C. Byrd, President of the University of Maryland, and Senator Millard E. Tydings. Senator Tydings spoke at some length, and devoted his remarks largely to a consideration of the economic problems now facing the country and of the necessity for giving encouragement and stimulation to private enterprise. The Senator had a fine grasp on business statistics, and traced with great emphasis the rise and fall of business activity during the past years. His talk was impressive, learned, and showed him to be fully familiar with the economic situation which prevails. The Senator's remarks were received with prolonged applause, everyone present rising to his feet as the Senator closed.

Toward the close of the evening, Mayor Howard W. Jackson appeared, and expressed best wishes to all present.

The installation of new officers was one of the features of the banquet, and Dr. Swain, the retiring president, introduced President Dewing and his associates. Mr. Henry H. Goldscheider, the retiring president of the T.A.M.P.A., spoke briefly and his successor, Mr. W. Norris Busick, was introduced.

Mr. George A. Moulton, president of the New Hampshire Pharmaceutical Association, was present and spoke briefly but most effectively of what he had heard said about Senator Tydings in various sections of the country. Mr. Moulton said he was gratified to be able to report that people everywhere look upon the Senator as a national figure, one who speaks and acts on the square, one who is fully conversant with our national problems, one who is deeply interested in the problems of distribution, particularly as they bear upon those conducting their own individual businesses, one who thinks for himself and comes to his conclusions with all the facts before him, and one who is in every sense worthy of the great honors which Maryland has heaped upon him. Mr. Moulton said he shared the universal hope that Senator Tydings would be reelected to the

Senate, where he could continue his great work for the country at large.

One of the most enjoyable features of the banquet was the singing of several songs composed by Mr. A. A. M. Dewing. These were sung by Mr. Edward Thumser, accompanied at the piano by Mr. Jack Lederer. Among the songs were: "T.A.M.P.A.," "Dear Old M.P.A.," "A Wee Bit of Blarney," and others. These songs gave evidence of musical genius, and Mr. Thumser's rendition of them will make them long remembered.

ENTERTAINMENT

The various entertainment features were under the T.A.M.P.A., and conformed to the same high standard which has characterized the entertainment features of the annual conventions in recent years.

The entertainment started on Tuesday afternoon with a fashion show and cards in the ballroom of the hotel. This was followed on Tuesday evening from eight to ten o'clock with cards, and dancing from then on to one o'clock. On Wednesday afternoon there was a Treasure Hunt and a Professor Quiz program put on for the ladies of the convention, which was followed in the evening by the great T.A.M.P.A. Minstrel.

Minstrel Show

The Minstrel Show was a sparkling success and in keeping with the best T.A.M.P.A. tradition. The ballroom of the hotel was jammed for the occasion, and every feature of the show was greeted with rounds of applause.

No attempt will be made here to describe the many funny skits, dances, and song hits. The program was as follows:

T.A.M.P.A. Minstrel Troupe

"THE TEMPLE OF MINSTRELSY"

COMEDIANS

John (*Baltimore Salesbook*) Stumpf
Irwin (*Borden's Ice Cream*) Carter
Cy (*Ambrosia*) Perkins
Sam (*A. D. S.*) Lurie
Norris (*Borden's Ice Cream*) Busick
Lee (*Reed & Carrick*) Wright
Ab (*Eli Lilly*) Leatherman—Interlocutor

GENTLEMEN OF THE ENSEMBLE

Maurice (*Brager Display*) Brager
Gene (*Johnson & Johnson*) Crews

Buddy (*H. K. Wampole*) Crichton
 George (*Hendler Creamery*) Euler
 Jim (*Borden's Ice Cream*) Fagan
 Henry (*Meadowgold*) Goldscheider
 R. V. (*Hendler Creamery*) Glann
 Emory (*Sharp & Dohme*) Helm
 Albert (*Hendler Creamery*) Hendler
 Tom (*Borden's Ice Cream*) Meier
 Louis (*Meadowgold*) Levy
 George (*Borden's Ice Cream*) Meier
 Tom (*Borden's Ice Cream*) Hoy
 Barry (*Zemmer Phar. Co.*) Plunkett
 Maurice (*Hendler Creamery*) Rovner
 Louis (*National Pharm.*) Rockman
 Mark (*Blackman Syrups*) Satou
 Donald (*Parke Davis*) Steiner
 George (*Southern Label*) Thumser
 George (*Young's Rubber*) Wood
 Geo. (*Bur. Wellcome*) Weyprecht
 Allan (*Norwich Pharmacal*) Smith
 Arthur (*Parke Davis*) Shay
 Harry (*Muriel Cigars*) Zears

MINISTREL MUSICAL NUMBERS

Opening Medley—Ensemble

1. "Copper Colored Gal of Mine"—
John (*Baltimore Salesbook*) Stumpt
2. "That's Why They Call Me Shine"—Sam (*A. D. S.*) Lurie
3. "Sometimes I Hear Your Sweet Voice Calling"—
Barry (*Zemmer Pharmacal*) Plunkett
4. "Sailing Down the Chesapeake Bay"—
Irwin (*Borden's Ice Cream*) Carter
5. "My Mother's Rosary"—Harry (*Muriel Cigars*) Zears
6. "Down By the River"—
Norris (*Borden's Ice Cream*) Busick
7. "Be My Little Baby Bumble Bee"—Cy (*Ambrosia*) Perkins
8. "On Revival Day"—Lee (*Reed & Carnrick*) Wright
9. "My Gal Sal"—Arthur (*Parke Davis*) Shay
10. "Everything Is Swing Time Now"—Ensemble

—A—

OLIO

"AM I FORGIVEN"

Mark (*Blackman's Syrup*) Satou
 Irwin (*Borden's Ice Cream*) Carter

—B—

COAL BLACK AND THE SEVEN GIANTS

OR

“SUM-PUN”

CHARACTERS

Snow White—Cy (*Ambrosia*) Perkins Will Smoke, the Prince—
Norris (*Borden's Ice Cream*) Busick
Queenie Brown, His Sweetheart—Gene (*Johnson & Johnson*) Crews

The Boarders:

Maurice (*Brager Display*) Brager
Henry (*Meadowgold*) Goldscheider
Louis (*National Pharm.*) Rockman
Jim (*Borden's Ice Cream*) Fagan
George (*Borden's Ice Cream*) Meier
Donald (*Parke Davis*) Steiner
George (*Burrough-Wellcome*) Weyprecht

—C—

“Deep River”—Tom (*Wm. R. Warner*) Offenbacher

—D—

“ON THE OLD PLANTATION”

Introducing the Merry Musical Minstrel Men

George (*Hendler Creamery*) Euler
Tom (*Wm. R. Warner*) Offenbacher
Emory (*Sharp & Dohme*) Helm
Maurice (*Hendler Creamery*) Rovner Ab (*Eli Lilly*) Leatherman

—E—

The program will conclude with a novelty entitled “Georgia Land, Where The Big Sunflowers Grow.” With Sam (*A. D. S.*) Lurie and Entire Company “Goodnight, We'll See You Next Year.”

Eddie Parlett, Director; Mrs. Francis W. Parlett, Accompanist; Jack Lederer's Orchestra.

Dancing after the show.

T. A. M. P. A. PRIZES

Prizes were distributed by the T.A.M.P.A. at the close of every session, and special prizes were drawn at the banquet. The T.A. M.P.A. was on the job from Monday morning until the close of the

convention, and the old guard was on hand Friday morning attending to the detail of closing accounts and seeing that nothing had been overlooked. It was a fine convention, and a big share of the praise goes to the boys of the T.A.M.P.A.

T. A. M. P. A. HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

Mr. Busick New President

The annual meeting of the T.A.M.P.A. was held at noon on Thursday, June 23, at the Lord Baltimore Hotel, during the convention of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association. The meeting was held in the main ballroom, with a large attendance of members and several guests, among the latter being Drs. T. Ellsworth Ragland, Simon Solomon, A. G. DuMez, Robert L. Swain, and others.

Following luncheon, President Goldscheider called on the guests for a few remarks, each of whom responded in an appropriate manner. The theme song of each was the value of the T.A.M.P.A. to the state association, and the splendid manner in which the T.A.M.P.A. had functioned during the many years of its existence. It was emphasized that the fine entertainment features of the annual conventions were exclusively the work of the T.A.M.P.A.

Final reports were presented from the various committees, and each of these showed that the work of the association had been carried on in an efficient manner and the general program had been pushed ahead.

Mr. Thomas H. Hoy was chairman of the nominations committee, which committee presented the following nominees.

President—W. Norris Busick

First Vice-President—George E. Thumser

Second Vice-President—Harry W. Zears

Secretary-Treasurer—Emory G. Helm

Board of Directors for two year term:

W. S. Crichton

Louis Levy

C. H. Perkins

Upon proper motion, each of the above was declared unanimously elected. Special prizes had been provided for all present, and the meeting closed with everybody feeling happy about things in general.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

T. Ellsworth Ragland, Chairman

The Committee on Resolutions wishes to commend President Swain for his exceptionally able administration of the affairs of the Association during the year just closing and for his comprehensive presidential address, which should have the thoughtful consideration of every member of the Association. The committee has carefully reviewed the recommendations submitted by President Swain, and, in turn, recommends that they be approved and that the necessary amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws be adopted.

The Committee also suggests that that portion of the address dealing with professional pharmacy be referred to the incoming Committee on Pharmacy, and that that portion dealing with legislation be referred to the incoming Committee on Legislation with the recommendation that the proposals submitted be given that study and action that they so evidently deserve.

The Committee desires to bring to the attention of the pharmacists of the State, President Swain's appeal for the fullest support of the work of the Association through an increase in its membership and financial resources. The Committee also desires to support the favorable comments made in respect to the effective services of Mr. Nelson G. Diener in bringing into the membership of the Association such a large number, and to express the hope that others will take the same interest in this important matter.

1. *Resolved* that the Association expresses its very deep and sincere gratitude to those manufacturers of drug store products who have availed themselves of the privilege of marketing their products under the Maryland Fair Trade Act, so that the benefits of this great economic experiment may be fully available not only to themselves but to the distributors and consumers of their products.

2. *Resolved* that the Association again expresses its belief in the soundness of the principles and objectives of the Fair Trade Act; and that it will bring great benefits to consumers, manufacturers, and distributors alike; that it will stabilize the conditions under which retail distribution is carried on, and will contribute to economic improvement and business morality; and be it further

Resolved that in order to make these benefits more fully available, all retail pharmacists cooperate to the fullest extent possible with those manufacturers of drug store products who have availed themselves of the Act, by window and store displays and in every other effective manner.

3. *Resolved* that the Association extends its sincere thanks and appreciation to Senator Millard E. Tydings for his outstanding services in behalf of the small business man and for his long cham-

pionship of efforts to maintain a secure place for independent business in the scheme of distribution, so that the American principle of free and open opportunity may, in reality, remain a fact.

4. *Resolved* that the Association acknowledges its great indebtedness to Mr. Herbert Levy, its general counsel, for the many years of unflagging interest in the work of the Association and in the problems of retail pharmacists; and that we extend to him hereby our thanks and appreciation for his splendid and faithful services to the cause of fair trade legislation and other matters of interest to the Association and its members.

5. The Association has been favored during this annual meeting by the attendance of a number of distinguished visitors and by a number of able addresses on matters of great importance to our membership; and be it

Resolved that the thanks of the Association be extended to all of those who in this manner have contributed to the success of the convention.

6. *Resolved* that the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association expresses its deep regret that conditions have arisen that make it no longer possible for Mr. Charles C. Neal to carry the chairmanship of the Executive Committee; and be it further

Resolved that he be permanently retained among the Association officers as Honorary Chairman of the Executive Committee.

7. *Resolved* that the thanks of the Association be extended to Dr. Gilbert W. Mead, president of Washington College, and to his staff for the splendid hospitality shown the Association on the occasion of the regional meeting held at the College on April 14th, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to Dr. Mead.

8. *Resolved* that the Association expresses its gratification upon the passage of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act by this Congress, and that it urges its Legislative Committee to give close study to the new law for the purpose of determining the needs of this State with respect to it and to sponsor necessary amendments to the State Food and Drugs Act to bring it in line with the federal law.

9. *Resolved* that the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association extends its thanks to President T. Ellsworth Ragland of the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association for the splendid cooperation shown by him and his organization during the year, and that the Association expresses the desire that the two associations may become more closely interwoven so that the combined influence of the two organizations may be placed behind all efforts to improve the status of pharmacy in this State.

10. *Resolved* that the Association again extends its thanks and appreciation to Dr. H. C. Byrd, president of the University of Mary-

land, for his splendid interest in professional education, and for the steps which he has taken to place pharmaceutical education on a higher plane in the University of Maryland.

11. *Resolved* that the Association again expresses its admiration for the T. A. M. P. A. and the splendid body of men composing its membership, and that it tender its thanks and appreciation for the magnificent entertainment provided at this convention, which added greatly to our pleasures and contributed much to the success of the convention.

12. *Resolved* that the Association again expresses its belief in the essential nature of the work which the American Pharmaceutical Association carries on, which has resulted in greatly advancing the professional and ethical interests of pharmacy and pharmacists, and that the Association urges the incoming administration to appoint a Committee on American Pharmaceutical Association Membership, the function of which will be to stimulate interest among Maryland pharmacists in the American Pharmaceutical Association to the end that a much greater number of them may become members. The committee hopes this may be done, not only because it is to the interest of pharmacists to be members of the American Pharmaceutical Association, but as a tribute to Dr. E. F. Kelly for his many years of constructive service to the pharmacists of this State.

13. *Resolved* that the Association again expresses its grateful appreciation to the National Association of Retail Druggists for its consistent and effective work in improving the economic position of the retail drug store and for its sponsorship of legislation aimed at bettering the position of independent retail pharmacists; and be it further

Resolved that the Association urges all pharmacists of the State to support the National Association of Retail Druggists so that the association may become more representative, and thus its work more effective.

14. *Resolved* that the thanks of the Association be extended to the Lord Baltimore Hotel for the courtesies shown it, and to those in attendance on this meeting, including the radio broadcast.

COMMITTEES—1938 - 1939

Committee on Fair Trade

Simon Solomon, Baltimore, Chairman; Ralph C. Dudrow, Hyattsville; J. L. Kronthal, Baltimore; Aquilla Jackson, Baltimore; Wallace J. Smith, Baltimore; William E. Waples, Baltimore; E. Riall White, Jr., Salisbury; T. E. Ragland, Baltimore.

Committee on Publication

C. L. Meyer, Baltimore, Chairman; Howell W. Allen, Baltimore; Edward S. Muth, Baltimore; Melville Strasburger, Baltimore; J. F. Wannenwetsch, Baltimore; Hyman Davidov, Baltimore; T. E. Ragland, Baltimore.

Committee on Commercial Interests

A. N. Hewing, Baltimore, Chairman; G. Ernest Wolf, Baltimore; D. J. Gitomer, Glen Burnie; Charles H. Knight, Baltimore; Hyman Davidov, Baltimore; Samuel C. Cohen, Baltimore; Paul C. Cantner, Federalsburg; Robert J. Spittel, Catonsville; H. S. Bennett, Sharptown; David Fibus, Baltimore; W. Scott Walb, Baltimore; W. H. Treiber, Emmitsburg; George P. Grau, Baltimore; Mrs. M. L. Maginnis, Baltimore; Donald Hopkins, Annapolis; J. F. Simpson, Washington, D. C.; J. Thomas Holland, Centreville; Paul Sweet, North East; Percy P. Cox, Easton.

Committee on Legislation

T. E. Ragland, Baltimore, Chairman; Lloyd N. Richardson, Bel Air; M. Paul Ernst, Baltimore; Simon Solomon, Baltimore; Elmer W. Sterling, Church Hill; F. C. Purdum, Baltimore; L. V. Johnson, St. Michaels; C. S. Austin, Jr., Baltimore; J. D. Davis, Ridgely; W. K. Edwards, Cumberland; B. Trew Durdin, Rock Hall; Albert M. Cahn, Upper Marlboro; S. Y. Harris, Baltimore; Homer Middlekauf, Hagerstown; Charles W. Bennett, Jr., Salisbury; J. Ben Mellor, Ellicott City; Ralph C. Dudrow, Hyattsville; Milton J. Fitzsimmons, Ellicott City; Harry R. Rudy, Hagerstown; J. L. Kronthal, Baltimore.

Committee on Pharmacy

Lloyd N. Richardson, Bel Air, Chairman; John C. Krantz, Jr., Baltimore; Marvin J. Andrews, Baltimore; Earl M. Norris, Baltimore; Albin A. Hayman, Salisbury; C. E. McCormick, Baltimore; Donald F. Stam, Chestertown; Arthur P. Shields, Baltimore; J. Howard Bradshaw, Cambridge; S. L. Hilton, Washington, D. C.

Committee on the School of Pharmacy

Lloyd N. Richardson, Bel Air, Chairman; John C. Krantz, Jr., Baltimore; H. A. B. Dunning, Baltimore; George A. Bunting, Baltimore; A. F. Ludwig, Baltimore; Simon Solomon, Baltimore; Wil-

liam C. Powell, Snow Hill; Aquilla Jackson, Baltimore; Guy C. Kelley, Salisbury.

Committee on Pharmacy Week

Frank L. Black, Baltimore, Chairman; L. M. Kantner, Baltimore; Albin A. Hayman, Salisbury; William S. Brinsfield, Rock Hall; Charles J. Neun, Baltimore; Elmer W. Sterling, Church Hill; David P. Schindel, Jr., Hagerstown; David B. Getz, Bel Air.

Committee on U. S. P. and N. F. Publicity

Marvin J. Andrews, Baltimore, Chairman; Frank L. Black, Baltimore; Simon Solomon, Baltimore; Melville Strasburger, Baltimore; L. M. Kantner, Baltimore; L. V. Johnson, St. Michaels; W. B. Spire, Mt. Rainier; Charles S. Austin, Jr., Baltimore, Treasurer.

Committee to Increase A. Ph. A. Membership in Maryland

Andrew F. Ludwig, Baltimore, Chairman; E. F. Kelly, Baltimore; John C. Krantz, Jr., Baltimore; L. M. Kantner, Baltimore; A. G. DuMez, Baltimore; R. L. Swain, Baltimore.

Committee on Entertainment

Walter L. Pierce, Baltimore, Chairman; W. Norris Busick, Baltimore; W. G. Lauer, Baltimore; Emory G. Helm, Baltimore; Harry Zears, Baltimore; Samuel Solomon, Baltimore; Charles P. Sohn, Baltimore; M. B. Wagner, Baltimore.

Committee on Auditing

Harry S. Harrison, Chairman, Baltimore; Raphael H. Wagner, Baltimore; Milton J. Fitzsimmons, Ellicott City.

Committee on Membership

Nelson G. Diener, Baltimore, Chairman; C. L. Armstrong, Baltimore; G. G. Franz, Baltimore; D. E. Steiner, Baltimore; W. S. Crichton, Baltimore; Charles Ellicott, Baltimore; M. E. Zentz, Baltimore; George E. Bowman, Baltimore; A. F. Ludwig, Baltimore; Webster K. Edwards, Cumberland; A. L. Sterling, Chestertown; H. W. Eakle, Hagerstown; Donald Hopkins, Annapolis; J. R. Asbill, Towson; E. Burns Geiger, Hagerstown; L. V. Johnson, St. Michaels; O. W. Muehlhause, Baltimore.

Committee on Short Course in Pharmacy

L. M. Kantner, Baltimore, Chairman; E. F. Kelly, Baltimore; Robert L. Swain, Baltimore; Andrew G. DuMez, Baltimore; A. N. Hewing, Baltimore.

- - In Memoriam - -

JOSEPH AYD

1859—1937

HENRY C. BECKER

1862—1937

T. KENT GREEN

1867—1938

FREDERICK R. McCLURE

1867—1938

CHARLES J. A. SCHULTE

1878—1937

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

Know all men by these presents, That we, M. L. Byers, David M. R. Culbreth, Joseph B. Garrott, E. M. Foreman, John W. Geiger, Samuel Mansfield, J. Charles Smith, Columbus V. Emich, Albion J. Corning, John T. Thomsen, D. C. Auginbaugh, Edwin Eareckson, William Simon and J. Walter Hodges, being citizens of the United States, and a majority of whom are citizens of the State of Maryland, do hereby certify that we do, under and by virtue of the General Laws of this State, authorizing the formation of corporations, hereby form a corporation under the name of "The Maryland State Pharmaceutical Association of Baltimore City."

We do further certify, that the said corporation, so formed is a corporation for the purpose of bringing together the reputable Pharmacists, Chemists and Druggists of the State, that they may by thorough organization and united effort advance the science of Pharmacy, promote scientific research, and in the interest of the public strive to have enacted just, stringent laws, to prevent the adulteration of food and medicines, and to confine the compounding and sales of medicines to regularly educated Pharmacists; that the term of existence of said corporation is limited to forty years; and that the said corporation is formed upon the articles, conditions and provisions herein expressed, and subject in all particulars to the limitations relating to corporations, which are contained in the General Laws of this State.

We do further certify, that the operations of said corporation are to be carried on in the State of Maryland, and that the principal office of the said corporation will be located in Baltimore City.

We do further certify that the said corporation has no capital stock.

We do further certify that the said corporation will be managed by the officers, and that the said M. L. Byers, David M. R. Culbreth, Joseph B. Garrott, E. M. Foreman, John W. Geiger, Samuel Mansfield, J. Charles Smith and Columbus V. Emich are the names of the Officers who will manage the concerns of the said corporation for the first year.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, We have hereunto set our hands and seals this twenty-sixth day of November, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-nine.

M. L. BYERS	(Seal)	COLUMBUS V. EMICH	(Seal)
DAVID M. R. CULBRETH, M. D.	(Seal)	JOHN J. THOMSEN	(Seal)
JOSEPH B. GARROTT	(Seal)	D. C. AUGHINBAUCH	(Seal)
E. M. FOREMAN	(Seal)	EDWIN EARECKSON	(Seal)
JOHN W. GEIGER	(Seal)	WILLIAM SIMON	(Seal)
SAMUEL MANSFIELD	(Seal)	J. WALTER HODGES	(Seal)
J. CHARLES SMITH	(Seal)	A. J. CORNING	(Seal)

A CODE OF ETHICS

For the guidance of members of this Association and all pharmacists of the State who may wish to follow the higher practice of their profession.

RESPECTING THE PHARMACIST HIMSELF

First—He should, by study, experimentation, investigation and practice, thoroughly qualifying himself to fully meet and competently transact the daily requirements of his vocation.

Second—He should possess a good moral character and should not be addicted to the improper use of narcotic drugs nor the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants.

Third—He should constantly endeavor to enlarge his store of knowledge; he should, as far as possible, read current pharmaceutical literature; he should encourage all such pharmaceutical organizations as seem to be helpful to the profession, and so deport himself as not to detract from the dignity and honor of the calling this Association, especially is trying to elevate.

Fourth—He should accept the standards and requirements of the United States Pharmacopoeia and the National Formulary for the articles of *Materia Medica* and the preparations recognized by these publications, and, as far as possible, should promote the use of these and discourage the use of proprietaries and nostrums.

RESPECTING THE PHARMACIST'S RELATION WITH THOSE FROM WHOM HE MAKES PURCHASES

First—He should deal fairly with these, all goods received in error or excess, and all undercharges, should be as promptly reported as are shortages and overcharges. Containers not charged for and not included in the charge of contents should be carefully returned, or, if used should be credited to the party to whom they belong.

Second—He should earnestly strive to follow all trade regulations and rules, promptly meet obligations, closely follow all contracts and agreements, and should not encourage or sanction any division of quantity purchases not contemplated in the terms of sale.

RESPECTING THE PHARMACIST'S RELATION WITH HIS FELLOW-PHARMACIST

First—In this relationship he should, especially, "do as he would be done by." He should not make any comment or use any form of advertisement that will reflect upon a member of the profession, generally or specifically. Nor should he do that which will in any way discredit the standing of other pharmacists in the minds of either physicians or laymen.

Second—He should not obtain, surreptitiously, or use the private formulas of another, nor should he imitate or use another's preparations, labels or special forms of advertising.

Third—He should not fill orders or prescriptions which come to him by mistake. Prescription containers with copies and labels of another pharmacist upon them may be filled by him upon request but he must invariably replace the labels with his own, thereby assuming proper responsibility.

Fourth—He should never request a copy of a prescription from another pharmacist; the owner of the prescription, being alone entitled to a copy, is the proper person to ask for it.

Fifth—He may borrow merchandise from another pharmacist, provided the practice is reciprocal and equally agreeable to both parties; but the better form is to pay a sum for the desired article equal to the cost and half of the profit to be obtained.

RESPECTING THE PHARMACIST'S RELATION WITH PHYSICIANS

First—He should positively refuse to prescribe for customers except in case of urgent emergency.

Second—He should not, under any circumstances, substitute one article for another, or one make of an article for another, in a physician's prescription without the physician's consent.

Third—He should refuse to re-fill prescriptions or give copies of them when so instructed by the physician.

Fourth—He should not place copies of prescriptions upon containers unless ordered to do so by the prescriber, even though the patient should request it. Nor should he use any word or label, like "For External Use," "Poison," "Caution," etc., with due regard for the wishes of the prescriber, provided the safety of the patient and family is not jeopardized.

Fifth—Whenever there is a doubt as to the correctness of the physician's prescription or directions, he should invariably confer with the physician in order to avoid possible mistakes or unpleasantness; changes in prescriptions should not be made without such conference.

RESPECTING THE PHARMACIST'S RELATIONS WITH HIS PATRONS

First—He should seek to merit the confidence of his customers, which, when won, should be jealously guarded and never abused by extortion or misrepresentation.

Second—He should supply products of standard quality only to patrons, excepting when something inferior is specified and paid for by them.

Third—He should charge no more than fair, equitable prices for merchandise and prescriptions; but the time required for the proper preparation of prescriptions should be duly considered and paid for.

Fourth—He should hold the safety and health of his patrons to be of first consideration; he should make no attempt to treat disease nor strive to sell nostrums or specifics simply for the sake of profit.

Fifth—He should consider the reckless or continued sale of drugs to habitues and the illicit sale of abortive medicines or poisons to be practices unbecoming a gentleman, a pharmacist and a member of this Association.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

Preamble

WHEREAS, To promote progress and to guard the well-being of our profession within the State, Pharmacists should be thoroughly organized, and

WHEREAS, The business relations existing between Pharmacists, Chemists, Wholesale and Manufacturing Druggists are, and ought to be, of the most intimate and confidential character, and

WHEREAS, There exists great necessity for the enactment of just, yet stringent laws, in the interest of the public, to guard against the adulteration of food and medicine and to confine the compounding and dispensing of drugs and medicines to those who are thoroughly competent. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Pharmacists, Chemists, Wholesale and Manufacturing Druggists of the State of Maryland in convention assembled do hereby organize ourselves into a permanent association and adopt the following Constitution and By-Laws:

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I.

This Association shall be known as the MARYLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE II.

The object of this Association is to bring together the reputable Pharmacists, Chemists and Druggists of the State, that they may, by thorough organization and united effort, advance the science of Pharmacy, promote scientific research and, in the interest of the public, strive to have enacted just, yet stringent, laws to prevent the adulteration of food and medicines and to confine the compounding and sale of medicines to regularly educated pharmacists.

ARTICLE III.

This Association shall consist of active, associate, life and honorary members.

ARTICLE IV.

The Officers of this Association shall consist of a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Local Secretary, a Treasurer, an Editor and an Executive Committee of six members; of this Committee three are to be elected from the City of Baltimore, one from the Eastern Shore, and one from the Western Shore of the State of Maryland. The President of the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association shall constitute the sixth member.

All Officers of this Association except the Local Secretary shall be elected annually by ballot, and shall hold office until their successors are elected and have qualified. The Local Secretary shall be appointed by the President after the place of meeting shall have been selected.

The president of the Association shall become a member of the Executive Committee for the year immediately following his term as president, and he shall serve as chairman of the Executive Committee during this period.

ARTICLE V.

Every proposition to alter or amend this Constitution must be submitted in writing, and, after being read, shall be referred to the Executive Committee, and lie over until the next annual meeting of the Association, when, upon receiving an affirmative vote of three-fourths of the members present, it shall become part of this Constitution.

ARTICLE VI.

Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I.

The President shall preside over all meetings of this Association: he shall announce all business received and submit all proper motions to the consideration of the Association. Upon calling the yeas and nays, and in cases of equal division, he shall vote; upon all other occasions he shall not vote. He shall decide all questions of order, subject, however, to an appeal. He shall appoint all committees, unless their appointment is otherwise ordered by the Association, and shall be, ex-officio, a member of the Executive and each Standing Committee. He shall present at each annual meeting of the Association an address upon any subject he may elect, and shall make such suggestions as may seem to him suitable to promote the interests and better carry out the objects for which this Association has been organized. He shall sign all certificates of membership, countersign all orders upon the Treasurer, and authenticate the proceedings by his signature.

ARTICLE II.

In the absence of the President, or his inability to act, his duties shall devolve upon the Vice-Presidents in their order of rank.

ARTICLE III.

The Secretary shall make and keep correct minutes of the proceedings and conduct all the correspondence of the Association. He shall be, ex-officio, a member and Secretary of the Executive and each Standing Committee. He shall carefully preserve on file all reports, essays and papers of every description, and it shall be his duty, under direction of the Executive Committee, to edit, publish and distribute the Proceedings of the Association, and shall be paid an annual salary of one hundred dollars. The Local Secretary shall reside at or near the place of annual meeting and have charge of arrangements for the same.

ARTICLE IV.

The Treasurer shall collect and safely hold all dues and other funds belonging to the Association, to the order of the Executive Committee. He shall report to the Executive Committee before each annual meeting the names of all members who have failed to pay their dues. He shall at each annual meeting render a statement of his accounts to the Executive Committee for audit, and report a copy of same to the Association. He shall be, ex-officio, a member of the Executive Committee and shall be paid an annual salary of one hundred dollars. He shall keep a separate account for the monthly Journal charging all expenses and crediting all receipts, setting out this account separately in his annual report.

ARTICLE V.

The Editor shall edit, distribute and have general charge of the publications of the Association including the monthly Journal, with the co-operation of the Committee on Publications. He shall be paid an annual salary to be fixed by the Executive Committee and shall be an ex-officio member of the Committee.

ARTICLE VI.

The Executive Committee shall have charge of the roll; shall investigate the claims of all candidates for membership, and have charge of all business not otherwise assigned.

All expenditures of Association funds must receive the approval of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VII.

This Association shall hold its meetings annually at such time and place as the Executive Committee may name. Special meetings shall be called, upon the written application of ten members, directed to the President; said written application before being acted on must be submitted to the Board of Trustees, and receive the approval of a majority of said Board of Trustees, and at least twenty-five days' notice be given of the time, place and object of

meeting in special session. A semi-annual meeting may be held at such place as the President may designate which the officers and chairman of committees, especially shall attend.

ARTICLE VIII.

The officers of the Association shall constitute a Board of Trustees for the transaction of any business that may be intrusted to it.

ARTICLE IX.

Eligibility—Active Members, Pharmacists, Chemists, Wholesale or Manufacturing Druggists of good moral and professional standing and their representatives, Teachers of Botany, Materia Medica or any other science pertaining to Pharmacy are eligible to active membership and shall pay the annual dues.

ARTICLE X.

Any person meeting the requirements for active membership, residing in the District of Columbia and recommended by the District of Columbia Pharmaceutical Association, may be elected an Associate member of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, and shall pay the annual dues of five dollars; such Associate members shall have all the privileges of active members with the exceptions of the right to vote and the right to hold elective offices.

ARTICLE XI.

The fiscal year of this Association shall be the calendar year. Annual dues of each active member shall be five dollars, except clerks in retail drug stores, whose dues shall be two dollars, and shall be payable in advance for the current fiscal year.

All applications for membership must be handed to the Executive Committee for investigation, and by them reported to the Association. Election of members shall be by ballot. Five black balls shall defeat an election.

Applications for membership *ad interim* may be acted upon by the Executive Committee, and if they receive an unanimous vote, shall be declared members of the Association.

Members elected within three months of the close of the fiscal year will not pay dues until the beginning of the fiscal year following.

Any member one year in arrears for his dues shall not receive the publications of this Association and any member two years in arrears for his dues, shall after due notification from the Treasurer, lose his rights as a member.

ARTICLE XII.

Any person may be expelled for cause by a three-fourths vote of all the members present at any meeting of the Association; provided, however, that due notice has been served upon the offending member and he has had an opportunity to be heard in his own defense.

ARTICLE XIII.

Any member who shall pay to the Treasurer at one time fifty dollars shall be declared a life member, and be forever exempt from the paying the annual dues, and be entitled to a certificate as a life member.

ARTICLE XIV.

A certificate of membership will be issued to any member upon the payment of one dollar.

ARTICLE XV.

All certificates of membership and life membership shall be signed by the President and Secretary.

ARTICLE XVI

Pharmacists, physicians, chemists and other scientific men of merit may be elected honorary members of this Association, and be entitled to all privileges of the Association, excepting the right to vote and to hold office. They shall not be required to pay the annual dues.

ARTICLE XVII.

The Executive Committee shall furnish the order of business for each annual meeting and shall furnish the Secretary a draft of program at least thirty days before the date of such meeting.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Three members of the Association in good standing shall be elected by ballot at each annual meeting, from which three members so elected, the Governor of the State shall be requested to appoint one as a member of the Maryland Board of Pharmacy to succeed the member of the said board whose term of office shall expire on the first day of May next following.

ARTICLE XIX.

The following Standing Committees shall be appointed annually:

1. A Committee on Pharmacy, composed of five members, whose duty it shall be to represent this Association in all scientific and professional matters.
2. A Committee on Commercial Interests, composed of five members whose duty it shall be to represent this Association in all commercial matters.
3. A Committee on the School of Pharmacy, composed of seven members, whose duty it shall be to represent this Association in all matters pertaining to the School of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Education.
4. A Committee on Legislation, composed of ten members, whose duty it shall be to represent this Association in all legislative matters. They shall also be empowered to bring before all state and national bodies all needed legislation pertaining to pharmacy.

5. A Committee on Membership, composed of ten members, whose duty it shall be to induce eligible persons to become members of this Association; and shall also report all deaths of members occurring during the year and present fitting memorials for publication.

6. A Committee on Entertainment, composed of five members, who shall have charge of the entertainment features of this Association.

7. A Committee on Publications composed of five members who shall cooperate with the Editor of the Association in the preparation and distribution of the publications of the Association including the monthly Journal and in keeping the public informed as to the activities of this Association through the pharmaceutical and lay press.

ARTICLE XX.

SECTION 1. (*Authorization.*) The Maryland Pharmaceutical Association hereby authorizes the organization of the Travelers' Auxiliary of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association to be a permanent organization to aid in the upbuilding and entertainment of the Association.

SECTION 2. (*Membership.*) Membership of the Auxiliary shall comprise all representatives who sell to the pharmacists and to the drug trade in general.

SECTION 3. (*Dues.*) Each member of the Auxiliary shall pay three dollars in annual dues to the Treasurer of the Auxiliary.

SECTION 4. (*Funds.*) The Executive Committee of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association is hereby authorized to pay over to the Treasurer of the Auxiliary each year an appropriate sum. This fund, together with the dues paid by the members of the Auxiliary, and such other funds as it may collect, shall be used by the Auxiliary to provide entertainment for the Association at its meetings.

SECTION 5. (*Function.*) The Committee on Entertainment and Publicity shall devise with the Travelers' Auxiliary in matters pertaining to the program of entertainment for each meeting of the Association.

SECTION 6. (*Powers.*) The Travelers' Auxiliary, and the Entertainment and Publicity Committee shall have exclusive control of the entertainment features of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association at its meetings.

ARTICLE XXI

Section 1. (*Authorization.*) The Maryland Pharmaceutical Association hereby authorizes the organization of a Students' Auxiliary of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association.

Section 2. (*Membership.*) Under-graduate students who are members of the second, third, and fourth year classes respectively of

the School of Pharmacy of the University of Maryland shall be eligible for active membership in the Students' Auxiliary.

Section 3. The Students' Auxiliary is hereby empowered to adopt a constitution and by-laws which constitution shall be approved by the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association before taking effect.

Section 4. The Students' Auxiliary is empowered to elect such officers and appoint such committees as provided for in the constitution and by-laws, including an Executive Committee. The President of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association shall be a member, ex officio and without vote, of the Executive Committee of the Students' Auxiliary, and the President of the Students' Auxiliary shall be a member, ex officio and without vote, of the Executive Committee of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association.

Section 5. The Students' Auxiliary of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association shall send three delegates to the annual convention of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, such delegates to be appointed in accordance with the by-laws.

Section 6. The members of the Students' Auxiliary of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association shall be entitled to receive "The Maryland Pharmacist" for each month of the college year, upon the payment to the Publications Committee of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association the sum of fifty cents (50¢) per member.

ARTICLE XXII.

All propositions to alter or amend these By-Laws must be submitted in writing and referred to the Committee on Laws at one session, and may be acted on at the next or at any succeeding session and the proposition determined by a majority vote.

STUDENTS' AUXILIARY OF THE MARYLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

Preamble

WHEREAS, To promote progress and to guard the welfare of our profession, students of pharmacy and pharmacists should be thoroughly organized, and

WHEREAS, The relationships existing between pharmacists and students of pharmacy are, and ought to be, of an intimate and confidential character, and

WHEREAS, There exists a necessity for the enactment of just, yet stringent laws, in the interest of public health, to guard against the adulteration of food and medicine and to confine the compounding, dispensing, and distribution of drugs and medicines to those who are thoroughly competent, and

WHEREAS, Students of pharmacy should be familiarized with the conditions existing in the problems confronting their profession,

Therefore, be it Resolved, That we, students in the School of Pharmacy of the University of Maryland in meeting assembled do hereby organize ourselves into a Students' Auxiliary of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE STUDENTS' AUXILIARY OF THE MARYLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I

This organization shall be known as the Students' Auxiliary of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association.

ARTICLE II

The object of this Auxiliary is to provide for the participation of students in the activities of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association to the end that their interest in pharmaceutical association work may be awakened and guided.

ARTICLE III

This auxiliary shall consist of active members.

ARTICLE IV

The officers of this Auxiliary shall consist of a President, who shall be a member of the fourth year class; two Vice-Presidents, a first Vice-President from the third year class, and a second Vice-President from the second year class; a Secretary; a Treasurer; an Editor; and an Executive Committee of five members, one of whom shall be elected from the fourth year class, one of whom shall be elected from the third year class, and one of whom shall be elected from the second year class, the Dean of the School of Pharmacy or some person authorized by the Dean shall be a member of the Executive Committee, one member of the Executive Committee shall be appointed by the Executive Council of the Faculty of the School of Pharmacy. The President of the Auxiliary, the Secretary of the Auxiliary and the Treasurer of the Auxiliary shall be members, ex-officio and without vote, of the Executive Committee. The President of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association shall be a member, ex-officio and without vote, of the Executive Committee. All elective officers of this Auxiliary shall be elected annually by ballot and shall hold office until their successors are elected and have qualified.

ARTICLE V

Every proposal to alter or amend this Constitution shall be submitted in writing, and, after being read shall be referred to the Ex-

ecutive Committee for approval. After receiving such approval it shall lie over until the next regular meeting of the Auxiliary, when upon receiving an affirmative vote of three-fourths of the members present and when it has been approved by the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, it shall become a part of this Constitution.

ARTICLE VI

One-fourth of the total membership of this auxiliary shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I

No member shall be eligible for candidacy to office or to committee appointment who has not received a passing grade in all courses in the semester immediately preceding candidacy or time of appointment.

ARTICLE II

The President shall preside at all meetings of the Auxiliary and conduct them in an orderly manner, he shall announce the business to be acted upon, cause all communications to be read, and submit all proper motions to the consideration of the Auxiliary. Upon counting a vote, and in cases of equal division, he shall vote; upon all other occasions, he shall not vote. He shall decide all questions of order subject, however, to appeal. He shall appoint all committees, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, and he shall be, exofficio, a member of the Executive Committee and of each standing committee. He shall be, exofficio and without vote, a member of the Executive Committee of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association. He shall present an annual report to the Auxiliary, and make such suggestions as seem to him suitable to promote the interests of the Auxiliary and the attainment of its objectives. He shall perform such other duties as may be designated by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE III

In the absence of the President, or his inability to act, his duties shall devolve upon the Vice-Presidents in their order of rank.

ARTICLE IV

The Secretary shall make and keep correct minutes of the proceedings and shall conduct all correspondence for the Auxiliary. He shall be, exofficio, a member and Secretary of the Executive Committee and of each standing committee. He shall carefully preserve and file all reports and papers of every description and he shall, under the direction of the Executive Committee, submit and make available to the Editor any material intended for publication.

ARTICLE V

The Treasurer shall collect and keep an accurate account of all dues and other funds belonging to the Auxiliary and pay all bills upon the order of the Executive Committee. He shall annually submit a statement of his accounts to the Executive Committee for audit, and report a copy of the same to the Auxiliary. He shall be, ex officio, a member of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VI

The Editor shall edit, distribute and have general charge of the publicity of the Auxiliary with the aid of the Committee on Publicity.

ARTICLE VII

The Executive Committee shall have charge of the roll, shall investigate the claims of all candidates for membership and have charge of all business not otherwise assigned. No financial obligation in excess of five dollars (\$5.00) shall be contracted by any officer or committee except with the approval of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VIII

The Auxiliary shall hold not less than six meetings each year at such times and places and for such purposes as the Executive Committee may designate. An annual business meeting to receive the reports of officers shall be held between the first and fifteenth of May. An annual meeting for the election of officers shall be held between the first of October and the first of November.

ARTICLE IX

Undergraduate students who are members of the fourth year, third year or second year classes, respectively, shall be eligible to active membership. The annual dues shall be one dollar in advance.

ARTICLE X

The fiscal year of the Auxiliary shall begin June 1st and end May 31st.

ARTICLE XI

Any person may be expelled for cause by a majority vote of all the members present at any meeting of the Auxiliary; provided, however, that due notice has been served upon the offending member and that he has had an opportunity to be heard in his own defense.

ARTICLE XII

A certificate of membership signed by the President and Secretary shall be issued to any member upon request. The certificate fee shall be one dollar.

ARTICLE XIII

The Executive Committee shall furnish the order of business for each business meeting.

ARTICLE XIV

One-half of the dues of each active member shall be turned over to the Treasurer of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association in payment of a subscription for each active member to "The Maryland Pharmacist" which shall be the official organ of the Auxiliary.

ARTICLE XV

Two delegates to the annual convention of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association shall be appointed by the President with the approval of the Executive Committee. One delegate shall be a member of the third year class and one shall be a member of the second year class. The President of the Auxiliary shall be a delegate and shall serve as Chairman of the delegation. The Chairman shall present the annual report of the Auxiliary to the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association.

ARTICLE XVI

The necessary traveling and hotel expenses of delegates to the annual convention of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association may be paid in part or in whole from the funds in the Treasury of the Auxiliary, provided that these be sufficient and that the payment be authorized by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE XVII

The following standing committees shall serve annually:

1. A committee on program composed of five members; three of whom shall be appointed by the President, one each from the fourth, third and second year classes respectively. The Dean of the School of Pharmacy or some person authorized by the Dean shall serve as an advisory member and a faculty member shall be appointed by the Executive Council of the Faculty of the School of Pharmacy. It shall be the duty of this committee to provide and arrange for all programs of the Auxiliary.

2. A committee on publicity composed of five members; three of whom shall be appointed by the President, one each from the fourth, third and second year classes respectively. The Dean of the School of Pharmacy or some person authorized by the Dean shall serve as a member. The Editor shall be a member and chairman of the committee. It shall be the duty of this committee to assemble and assist the Editor in preparing all announcements and publicity for the Auxiliary.

3. A committee on nominations, composed of seven members, of whom the President shall appoint two members of the fourth year class, two members of the third year class, and two members of the second year class. The Dean of the School of Pharmacy or some persons authorized by the Dean shall be a member, and shall determine the eligibility of candidates. It shall be the duty of this committee

to nominate two candidates for each elective office, and present their names to the Auxiliary at the time of the annual election. Additional nominations may be made from the floor.

ARTICLE XVIII

Any proposal or recommendation, resolution or other matter to be presented by the Auxiliary to the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association shall be submitted to and approved by the Executive Committee of the Auxiliary and by the Executive Council of the Faculty of the School of Pharmacy.

ARTICLE XIX

Every proposal to alter or amend the By-Laws shall be submitted in writing and, after being read, shall be referred to the Executive Committee for approval. If approved by a majority of the Executive Committee, it shall lie over until the next regular meeting of the Auxiliary when, upon receiving a majority vote of the members present, it shall become a part of the By-Laws.

REGISTERED PHARMACISTS IN MARYLAND

The following list of Registered Pharmacists is furnished by and with the authority of the Maryland Board of Pharmacy, and every care has been taken to make the list accurate in every detail. However, should any errors be noted, please notify the Secretary of the Maryland Board of Pharmacy, Room No. 200, No. 2411 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

Names of persons marked such(*) have been reported to the Maryland Board of Pharmacy as being deceased, although the Board assumes no responsibility for the correctness of this information.

A

- Aaronson, Alfred I.
 Abelsky, Abraham
 Abelson, Abraham A.
 *Abendschein, Geo. M.
 Abrahams, C. S.
 Abramson, Daniel J.
 Abramowitz, Manuel
 Abramowitz, Robt. N.
 Adams, Embray E.
 Adams, James H.
 Adamson, Robert W.
 *Adler, Hillard
 Affayroux, Leroy E.
 Albert, Ada Celeste
 Albrecht, Walter E.
 Albrecht, William F.
 Alessi, Edward J.
 Alexander, Latimer B.
 Alexander, Lydia B.
 Alexander, T. W.
 Alexander, Wm. A.
 Allaband, Edgar R.
 *Allan, James Hugh
 Allen, Benjamin F.
 Allen, E. B.
 Allen, Howell W.
 *Allen, James R.
 Alliker, Morris J.
 Alperstein, Reuben R.
 Altreith, David
 *Amon, Frank
 Anders, W. Raymond
 Anderson, B. W.
 Anderson Chas. D.
 Anderson, Chas. R.
 *Anderson, J. E.
 Anderson, J. Erroll
 (colored)
 Anderson, Solon Lee
 Andrews, Edgar R.
 Andrews, Marvin J.
 Ansell, Max S.
 Anstine, Clarence L.
- Anthony, Arthur F.
 Anthony, John P.
 *Appleby, S. N.
 Applestein, Frank
 Applestein, Harry A.
 Archambault, Paul J.
 Archer, Fletcher W.
 Archer, Theodore
 Armentrout, L. W.
 Armstrong, Chas. L.
 *Armstrong, Samuel
 *Armstrong, Thomas
 Arrington, H. S.
 Artigiani, Filiberto
 Asbill, J. Lewis
 Ashbury, Howard E.
 Ashby, James H.
 Askey Wilbur G.
 Atkins, J. Dorsey
 *Aughinbaugh, D. C.
 *Aughinbaugh, W. C.
 Aursliff, Carl
 Austerlitz, John S.
 Austin, Chas. S., Jr.
 Austraw, H. H.
 Austraw, Richard F.
 Avent, T. E.
 Avinger, Noel S.
 Avis, James L.
 Ayd, George J.
 Ayd, Joseph M.
 *Ayd, Joseph
 *Ayd, John
 Aytes, Chester Ray
- B**
- Bacchus, Frank V.
 (colored)
 *Bacon, Ephraim
 Baer, Philip C.
 *Badgett, W. Stedman
 Baier, John Cletus
 Bailey, Grafton D. P.
 Bair, Schafer B.
 Baker, Eugene N.
- Baker, G. F.
 Baker, Israel
 Baker, J. Elmer
 Baker, William
 Baldwin, James S.
 Ballew, James G.
 Balliet, Woods D.
 Balmert, Clemens A.
 Balotin, Louis Leon
 Bambach, Stanley
 Barbour, J. C.
 Barke, Daniel S.
 Barker, C. W.
 *Barnett, H. D.
 *Barnett, Joel J.
 Barnett, W. P.
 Barnum, Charles W.
 (colored)
 Barone, James A.
 Barrett, A. G.
 Barrett, Henry H.
 Barrett, Sister Agatha
 Barron, Frank R.
 Barry, Wilbur Ford
 Barshack, Jack
 Bartlett, Fitz James
 Bartoshesky, Louis H.
 Basil, George C.
 Bassett, Irving A.
 Bastable, Edward J.
 Batalion, Abraham L.
 Batie, A. Lester
 Batzer, George W.
 Batt, William H.
 Bauer, John C.
 *Baughman, John H.
 Baxley, Henry M.
 Baylor, Robert M.
 Baylus, Meyer Milby
 Baylus, Joseph
 Beall, Clara
 *Beall, Irving A.
 Beall, R. B.
 Beall, W. W.
 Beatty, Annie K.

- Beatty, Charles E.
 *Beauchamp, R. M.
 Beck, Herbert
 Beck, John G.
 Beck, Samuel D.
 *Beck, W. H.
 *Becker, Henry C.
 Becker, L. M. J.
 Becker, Louis
 Beckley, J. Harry
 Bectem, C. H.
 *Beeli, Leo J.
 Behrman, Bernard F.
 Beistle, Mathew J.
 Beitler, Ben
 Beitler, Leonard
 Beitler, Samuel Donald
 Belbot, Emma N.
 Belford, Joseph
 Bell, David W., Jr.
 Bell, L. J.
 Bell, Raymond M.
 Beller, John R.
 Bellerman, L. A.
 Bellis, Walter S.
 Bellman, Frank A.
 Belt, James F.
 Benfer, Benjamin D.
 Benick, Carroll R.
 Bennett, Chas. W., Jr.
 Bennett, Howard S.
 Bennett, Lester Leroy
 Benson, Charles M.
 Bentheme, James A.
 Benton, Luther B.
 Bentz, Herman B.
 Bentz, William A.
 Bercovitz, Leon J.
 Berger, George W.
 Bergner, Samuel Wm.
 Berkowich, Melvin I.
 Berman, I. Ellis
 Berman, Abraham S.
 Berman, Frederic T.
 Bernardini, Jose R.
 Bernhardt, Henry
 Bernhardt, William
 Berkowitz, Samuel
 Bernstein, Edwin E.
 Bernstein, Joseph C.
 Bernstein, Nathan
 Berry, M. B.
 Berryman, C. H.
 *Bertsch, George P.
 Bettigole, Philip
 Betts, A. Parran
 Bickle, John C.
 *Bien, Frederick W.
 Biggs, John Gregory
 Bindok, Edw. J.
 Bierley, Roy Murray
 Binau, A. M.
 Bixler, Richard S.
 Black, Frank Linton
 Black, James A.
 *Black, John H.
 *Blades, G. Clinton
 *Blaine, Edw. I.
 Blaine, Edw. I., Jr.
 *Blaney, Charles M.
 *Blaney, Frank M.
 *Blaney, George W.
 Blanquette, Louis E.
 *Blass, J. H.
 Blatt, Harry F.
 Blattstein, Flora
 Blechman, Charles
 Bleu, Barnett T.
 Blitz, Louis
 Block, Frank
 Block, John Fred.
 Block, Michael
 Block, Samuel
 Block, Solomon G.
 Blocher, Vincent L.
 Blum, Abraham
 Blum, Joseph Sydney
 Blum, M. B.
 Blumberg, Eli T.
 Blumson, Samuel S.
 Bobbitt, Alex. M.
 Boden, Edwin
 Boeder, Leo
 Boenning, P. J. H.
 Boessel, Frederick
 Boessel, Martin E.
 Boggan, Robt. F.
 *Bolton, J. H.
 Bomstein, Solomon
 *Bond, J. Emory
 Bond, J. Wallace
 Boone, John W. H.
 Booth, Wm. H.
 *Booze, W. H.
 Borcharding, Wm. E.
 Borcharding, Wm. H.
 Borland, Hugh Kelly
 *Bosley, Harry E.
 Bosserman, Charles
 Bottiger, Michael
 Boucsein, Wm. G.
 *Bourke, James W.
 Bower, Edwin L.
 Bowers, Wm. W.
 *Bowersox, J. J.
 Bowie, Allen H.
 Bowman, A. E.
 Bowman, George E.
 Boyce, M. H., Jr.
 Boyd, Carville B.
 *Boyd, Henry J.
 Boyd George W. F.
 Boyd, Wm. Merton
 *Boyle, Joseph B.
 *Boyle, N. Bruce
 Bowles, Adam J.
 *Brack, Charles Emil
 Bradford, John Henry
 Bradford, Melville L.
 Bradley, Frank H.
 Bradley, Theron R.
 Bradshaw, J. Howard
 Brady, Robert Wilson
 Bragg, Wade H.
 Bragonier, James
 Brambaugh, Benj. B.
 Bramble, Henry S.
 *Branning, Chas. M.
 Bransky, Jos. M.
 Bratten, Blanche R.
 Bratten, E. H.
 Braunstein, I. M.
 Bray, Edmond H.
 Brenner, Philip F.
 Brenton, Walter
 *Brickman, Arthur O.
 Brickman, Hilliard
 Bridges, William S.
 Briele, Henry A.
 Briggs, P. M.
 (colored)
 Brill, Michael M.
 Brining, Benton
 Brinkley, Guy O.
 Brinsfield, Wm. S.
 Britcher, Frank N.
 Broadbelt, J. Edw.
 Brodsky, E. M.
 Broe, James A.
 Brooks, Florence G.
 Brooks, George R.
 Browdy, Emanuel
 Brown, Chas. Wesley
 Brown, David N.
 Brown, Douglas W.
 Brown, Edward P.
 Brown, George A.
 (colored)
 Brown, Harry L.
 Brown, Joseph K.
 Brown, J. W.
 *Brown, Mercer
 Brown, Wm. E.
 Brown, Sidney J.

- Brown, W. E.
 Brownstein, Milton J.
 Brune, Richard C.
 Brunier, George F.
 Brunnett, William L.
 Budacz, Frank M.
 Budacz, P. Thomas
 Buchanan, G. Hayes
 (colored)
 Buckman, Frank W.
 Bunting, George A.
 Buppert, Hobart C.
 Buppert, M. Newton
 Burgess, Samuel
 Burgess, Ella N.
 *Burka, David
 Burke, Lawrence A.
 Burkholder, Ralph E.
 Burnett, Benj. E.
 Burrows, Dudley A.
 Burriss, Morris
 *Burriss, W. Clinton
 Burton, Ed. Thomas
 *Buschman, C. H.
 Buschman, W. G.
 Butler, F. J.
 Butler, Henry Milton
 Butler, J. E.
 Butler, Maybelle L.
 (colored)
 Butsch, John L.
 Buxton, G. F.
 Byers, M. L.
- C**
- Cahn, Albert M.
 Callan, H.
 Calmen, Elmon H.
 *Cameron, Harry R.
 *Cameron, Norris C.
 Cameron, Simon H. H.
 Campbell, George D.
 Campbell, R. E. L.
 *Campbell, Stanley L.
 *Campbell, W. L.
 Campbell, Wm. D.
 Cannaliato, Vincent J.
 Cannon, William N.
 Cansey, Henry D.
 Cantner, Paul C.
 *Canton, Charles B.
 Caplan, Bernard S.
 Caplan, Milton
 Caplan, Clarence Carl
 Caplan, Howard H.
 Capone, Guy
 Carofano, Edward
 Card, Nathan C.
- Carey, Alford R.
 Carey, L. B.
 Carleton, Henry L.
 Carlin, Henry P.
 Carlner, Louis A.
 Carlner, Paul E.
 Carmel, Joseph
 *Carnes, Joseph A.
 Carr, Charles Jelleff
 *Carnes, M. F.
 Carroll, J. M.
 Carson, James O.
 *Carson, J. R.
 Carson, William C.
 *Carson, William H.
 Carton, Frieda
 Casey, Patrick Henry
 *Caspari, William, Jr.
 *Cassell, John H.
 Castello, George P.
 Catlett, Ollie Edwin
 Cauffman, Edwin C.
 Cawthorne, Hugh S.
 Cavacos, Andrew T.
 Cermak, Bertha M.
 Cermak, Jerome J.
 Chance, Albert A.
 Chandler, N. W.
 Chandler, W. Willard
 Chapman, C. B.
 Chatkin, Robert
 Chavous, Clarence N.
 Chenowith, Ralph S.
 Cherry, Bernard
 *Cherry, W. W.
 Chertkof, Freida
 Chidester, Clay C.
 Chipley, Albert Lee
 Chipley, C. E.
 Chislow, Nathan L.
 *Christ, John A.
 Chupnick, David
 Citrenbaum, Morris
 Claire, S. S.
 Claney, William J.
 Clapp, Clarence
 *Clark, Josephine H.
 Clark, William A.
 Clarke, Sister Mary
 Carmel
 Clarke, Thomas, Jr.
 Clarke, William H.
 Clay, William H.
 Claybaugh, Springer
 Clayman, David S.
 Clayton, Guy W.
 Clements, Francis J.
- Cline, Harvey E.
 Coakley, Andrew J.
 *Coble, Paul D.
 *Cochran, J. F.
 *Cockey, B. E.
 Cockey, Charles
 Codd, John N.
 *Coffman, B. E.
 Coffman, Charles W.
 Cohan, Nath. Tolbert
 Cohen, Abraham N.
 Cohen, Archie R.
 Cohen, Bernard C.
 Cohen, Bernard J.
 Cohen, Harry J.
 Cohen, Hershel
 Cohen, Irvin J.
 Cohen, Irving Isadore
 Cohen, Isador M.
 Cohen, Isidore
 Cohen, Joseph
 Cohen, Lawrence J.
 Cohen, Louis James
 *Cohen, Mack A.
 Cohen, Martin Smith
 Cohen, Maurice D.
 Cohen, Max Hurston
 Cohen, Morris
 Cohen, Philip
 Cohen, Samuel
 Cohen, Samuel C.
 Cohen, Samuel H.
 Cohn, Alexander
 Cohn, Nathan
 Colborn, Geo. W., Jr.
 Cole, B. Olive
 Cole, S. Charles
 Coleman, W. S. E.
 Collier, George R.
 Collier, Levin D.
 Collier, Levin D., Jr.
 Collins, Alfred H.
 Collins, C. W.
 Collins, Clarence E.
 Collins, Ernest W.
 Colston, Richard J.
 Colucci, Nicholas Jos.
 Colvin, Ralph
 Combs, Joseph L., Jr.
 Comegys, N.
 *Conlyn, Thomas A.
 Conner, Ashley P.
 Connor, Harry G.
 Conrad, Chas. T., Jr.
 Conradi, L. E.
 Conroy, T. L.
 Contarsy, Simon

Cook, Frank E.
 *Cook, J. W.
 Cooley, William A.
 Cooper, H. H., Jr.
 Cooper, James
 Cooper, June Craven
 Cooper, Morris
 Copeland, Harry T.
 Cooper, Nathan N.
 Coplin, Louis I.
 Corbin, L. Carroll
 Corbin, Howard
 (colored)
 Corkle, Donald B.
 Cornblatt, Edward A.
 *Corning, A. J.
 *Corns, Charles H.
 Corrick, Lester S.
 Cotlin, Joseph A.
 Cousins, Walter H.
 Covington, George W.
 Cox, Percy P.
 Craig, B. H.
 Craig, Charles P.
 Craig, L. B.
 *Craig, Wm. G.
 Crandall, Chas. R.
 Crane, Frank T.
 *Croft, Henry C.
 Crofton, Wilbur E.
 Cronehardt, J. C.
 Crouse, Albert R.
 Crowell, Thomas A.
 Crunkleton, Chas. L.
 *Cullen, J. K.
 *Curran, Albert A.
 Currey, Tracey A.
 Currier, Calona Dail
 Custis, Daniel P.
 Cwalina, Benj. C.
 Cwalina, Gustav E.
 Czekaĳ Leo M.

D

Daily, Louis J. E.
 Daily, Martin A.
 Dalinsky, Harry A.
 Dalton, John F.
 Damico, Samuel
 Dammeyer, C. F. W.
 *Daniel, Chesley V.
 *Dannettel, Geo. H.
 Dannettel, Frank E.
 Danoff, Abe
 Daubon, Ramon L.
 David Alphonse S.
 David, Irvin

Davidov, Benjamin
 Davidov, Hyman
 Davidov, Louis
 *Davidov, Moses
 Davis, Adam, Jr.
 Davis, Clarence A.
 Davis, Edwin B.
 Davis, George A.
 Davis, J. Edward
 Davis, Jacob B.
 Davis, John A.
 Davis, John D.
 Davis, Lee H.
 Davis, Louis D.
 Davis, S. S.
 Davis, William B.
 Davidson, Meyer
 Dawson, Harold M.
 Dawson, Leroy O.
 *Dawson, William
 Day, Harold Lewis
 Debnam, George R.
 DeConway, M. D.
 *De Frehn, Chas. W.
 De Julio, Luigi
 Delcher, C. Rodgers
 *Dell, Eugene
 Del Vecchio, Frank
 Demarest, H. W.
 Dembeck, Walter D.
 Dembo, Julius L.
 Denhard, Frederick
 Denhard, Fred
 Denny, Lucy J.
 Dent, F. J.
 De Reeves, A. Eugene
 Derickson, L. L., Jr.
 Derr, Samuel
 Derry, Harold T.
 Dettlebach, Leon
 Devan, William
 *De Waal, H. B.
 Dewing, Arthur A. M.
 Dickerson, A. H.
 (colored)
 Dickerson, Enoch W.
 (colored)
 Dickinson, E. Newton
 Dickinson, Harvey J.
 Dickinson, James A.
 Dickinson, William B.
 Dickman, Arnold L.
 Dickman, Hyman
 Dickman, L. H.
 Dickson, F. W.
 Dickson, I. C.
 Diener, Nelson G.

Diener, Samuel
 Dietel, Hermon, Jr.
 Dietrich, F. A.
 Diering, W. L.
 Dinges, Frank C., Jr.
 Dirickson, James B.
 Dittrich, Theodore T.
 Dobson, H. Clay, Jr.
 Dodd, Wm. Anthony
 Dodson, C. M.
 Dodson, Garland C.
 *Doeller, Charles H.
 *Dohme, William F.
 Dohme, Charles L.
 Dolgin, Daniel
 Domskey, Bessie
 Donaldson, John E.
 Donnet, John S.
 Donnet, John
 Donohue, Frank J.
 Doren, Gerald S.
 Dorman, J. W.
 Dorsey, Frank
 Doty, Elmer C.
 *Doty, Eugene D.
 Doty, Willard A.
 Dou, A. M.
 Douglas, J. Edward
 Dow, Harry
 Downes, C. E.
 Downs, Grant, Jr.
 *Downes, E. R.
 Downes, Samuel B.
 Downey, Frederick W.
 Downs, C. D.
 Downs, Hugh G.
 Downs, B. E.
 Drain, Shepherd
 Drennen, James H.
 Driscoll, Raymond F.
 Driskill, R. Hayes
 Dudley, F. E., Jr.
 Dudley, Helen S.
 Dudley, James W.
 Dudley, N. S.
 Dudley, S. C.
 Dudrow, Ralph C.
 Duffy, Arthur L.
 Duffey, Roger Wm.
 Duffy, William T.
 Dugan, Frederick P.
 Dugan, Walter C.
 Dukes, L. Reyner
 Dull, William H.
 Dunker, Melvin F. W.
 Dunning, H. A. B.
 *Douglas, James H.

Durding, Anna T.
 Durding, B. T.
 Durding, I. B.
 Dvorak, Geo. James
 Dyott, William H.

E

Eagle, Philip T.
 Eakle, Homer W.
 Eakle, Roy S.
 Earhart, J. H. F.
 Earle, Franklin W.
 Eason, Frederick B.
 Eberhardt, L. G.
 Eby, John Cyril
 Eckhardt, Henry
 Edelstein, Joseph
 Horace
 Edmunds, Irland
 Edwards, Victor R.
 Edwards, William F.
 Edwards, W. K.
 Edwards, Stanley E.
 Efros, Ida.
 Eger, W. M.
 *Eichelberger, C. D.
 *Eichelberger, C. D.
 Eichelberger, H. L.
 Eichelberger, M. F.
 Eichert, Herbert
 *Eichner, John C.
 *Eilau, E. W.
 Eise, Arthur H.
 Eisen, Martin D.
 Eisenberg, Harry H.
 Eisenberg, Louis
 Eisman, Morris J.
 Elderdice, W. J.
 Eldridge, Albert D.
 Eldridge, Arthur C.
 Eldridge, Warren, P.
 Elgin, Arthur, G.
 Ellerin, Albert A.
 Elliott, Mrs. C. V.
 Elliott, Marion L.
 Elliott, T. C.
 *Ellis, Robert, Jr.
 Elsborg, Milton L.
 *Ely William R.
 *Emich, Columbus V.
 Emig, C. M.
 Emory, Thomas B.
 Enten, Harry
 Ernst, Myrle P.
 Ervin, J. Dallas
 Essers, C. W. A.
 *Esslinger, Edward

Esslinger, Edward C.
 Etchinson, Garrett W.
 Esslinger, Richard I.
 Esslinger, Frederick
 Esslinger, Edwin W.
 Etzler, S. Alvin
 Eubanks, John V.
 Evans, W. J.
 Evans, W. Roland
 Evans, M. J.
 Ewell, A. Webster
 Ewell, O. B. B.
 Eybs, Earl Francis
 Eyler, Maurice E.

F

Fadgen, Michael, J.
 Fahrney, G. Fred
 *Fairbanks, C. D.
 Fairey, Edison A.
 Falck, James Stanley
 *Farlow, J. H.
 Farlow, Oscar Benj.
 Farrow, Charles K.
 Farrow, J. Harry
 Faulkner, Ellis E.
 Fedder, Eli
 Fehler, Alfred
 Fehsenfeld, H. W.
 *Feick, Charles
 Feinstein, Isadore
 Feldman, Charles W.
 Feldman, David
 Feldman, Leon H.
 Feldman, Milton H.
 Feldman, Morris
 *Feldmeyer, Chas. G.
 *Feldmeyer, James D.
 Felts, Robert L.
 Fennell, Theresa I.
 (colored)
 Feret, Julius W.
 Ferguson, F. P.
 Ferguson, Lebow W.
 *Fern, Sister M. L. A.
 Ferrante, D. A.
 Fernsner, L. G.
 Ferrin, Victor W.
 Fibus, David
 *Fiddis, W. J., Jr.
 *Fields, Lorraine D.
 Fields, Thomas E. R.
 Fields, W. C.
 Fiery, Frank P.
 Fiery, Max J.
 Fifer, George W.
 Fine, Morris A.
 Fineman, Elliott Lee
 Fineman, Jerome
 Fink, Francis T.
 Fink, Fred G. W.
 Fink, James A.
 Fink, William C.
 Finkelstein, Ellwood
 Finkelstein, Karl H.
 *Finkelstein, M. L.
 Fischer, I. M., Jr.
 *Fischer, E. B.
 Fischer, E. Hamilton
 Fischer, Oden H.
 Fisher, Arthur
 Fisher, Delphia F., Jr.
 Fisher, Edward H.
 Fisher, Joel N.
 Fisher, Michael A.
 Fiteze, George R.
 Fitzgerald, John L.
 Fitzsimmons, M. J.
 Fitzsimmons,
 Sister Agnes
 Flescher, Julius
 Fletcher, J. Paul
 Flom, Carl Joseph
 Flom, Charles
 Flom, Isaac
 Floyd, Melvin L.
 Folckemmer, C. W.
 Foley, Wm. Thomas
 Fonke, F. W.
 Foose, Wilbur C.
 *Ford, J. K.
 Ford, Samuel W.
 Forien, William F.
 Forman, Ezekiel M.
 Forman, Robert R.
 Forrest, Charles W.
 Forsyth, James H.
 Forsythe, Dr. Hugh
 Foster, Carroll P.
 *Foster, J. W.
 Foster, Russel C.
 Fouch, W. M.
 Fountain, Bernard L.
 Fountain, Harold J.
 Fowler, Esther Ellen
 (colored)
 Fowler, Ruth Marie
 (colored)
 *Fox, George A.
 Fox, Samuel
 Fox, Samuel L.
 Fox, Will N.
 Foxman, Marvin Jay
 Frailey, Carson P.

- Frame, Tom L.
 *Frames, J. Fuller
 Frames, John H.
 Frampton, L. N.
 Frank, Milton M.
 Franklin, Eugene H.
 (colored)
 Franklin, I. Y.
 Fraser, Stanley F.
 Frazer, Robert B.
 Frazier, L. G.
 Frazer, J. Frank
 Freed, Israel
 Freedom, A. G.
 Freedman, Albert
 Freedman, Hannah
 Freedman, Max
 Freeman, Maysville J.
 Freeman, W. Perry
 Freeman, W. St. J.
 Freiman, Harry H.
 *Freitag, Carl T.
 Freitag, H. Homer
 French, Wm. Henry
 Frentz, Herman N.
 *Freyer, Charles F.
 Fribush, Robert
 Fribush, Sidney
 Friedman, Albert
 Friedman, Charles S.
 Friedman, Gilbert I.
 Friedman, Howard
 Friedman, Milton A.
 Friedman, Nathan J.
 Frierson, Ethan O.
 Frohman, Isaac
 Frye, Wordley D.
 Fuqua, Robert S.
 Furbee, Arza
 Fuld, Manes E.
 *Fulford, Alex. M., Jr.
 Fuller, Albert Irwin
 Fulmer, Verne R.
 Futterman, Joseph
 G
 Gaboff, Benjamin
 Gakenheimer,
 Albert C.
 *Gakenheimer, C. F.
 Gakenheimer, W. C.
 Gakenheimer, Wm. F.
 Gallagher, Chas. T.
 Galloway, Louis E.
 Galperin, Irving O.
 Galt, Jennie E.
 Gamse, Hugo
 Ganter, Chas. J. H.
 Gaphardt, Richard H.
 Garache, Joseph J.
 Garden, J. Harry
 Gardner, C. W.
 Gardner, Robert L.
 Gardnier, Robert H.
 *Garee, E. C.
 Garfinkel, Meyer
 Garland, Moore R.
 Garrison, Frederic
 Garrott, E. Mortimer
 Garner, Sister Mary
 Florence
 Gass, Chas. B.
 Gates, George H.
 (colored)
 Gaver, Gaither C.
 Gaver, Herman S.
 Gaver, Paul G.
 Gawthrop, Alfred J.
 Geesey, Alton Luther
 *Geffert, Walter H.
 Gehring, Otto
 Geiger, Edward B.
 Geiger, George B.
 *Geiger, P. Parke
 Gellman, Harry
 Gendason, Harry B.
 Gendason, Morris
 Geoghegan, J. R., Jr.
 Gerlach, Alexander
 German, J. W.
 Getz, David B.
 Giampietro, Vincent
 Gibb, Thomas Edward
 Gibbs, Hiram H.
 Glick, Harry
 Gilbert, J. N.
 Gildea, William J.
 Gilkeson, J. G.
 Gillespir, Julian M.
 *Gillmer, I. A.
 Gillmer, Kate S.
 *Gimpel, Arthur P.
 *Gimpel, E. H. W.
 Ginaitis, A. S.
 Ginsburg, B. H.
 Gitomer, Betty
 Gitomer, David J.
 Gitomer, Louis
 Gladstone, Charles F.
 Glantz, Frank A.
 Glascock, Arthur B.
 Glass, Julius Albert
 Glass, Louis J.
 Glassner Frank
 Gleiman, Irvin J.
 Gleiman, Theodore
 Glenn, Matthew
 Glennan, Harry E.
 Glick, Harry
 Glickman, Shirley M.
 Glover, Douglas
 Gluck, Julius
 Godfrey, John
 Goldberg, Harry Joel
 Goldberg, Victor
 Goldin, Harold H.
 Goldman, Abram
 Goldman, Harold K.
 Goldman, Louis C.
 Goldsmith, Chester L.
 Goldsmith, Fred E.
 Goldsmith, Meyer
 Goldstein, Albert
 Goldstein, Isadore A.
 Goldstein, Leon E.
 Goldstein, Sam Alvin
 Goldstein, Samuel W.
 Goldstone, Herbert N.
 Goodhand, Lester P.
 Goodman, Howard
 Goodman, Jerome E.
 Goodman, Julius H.
 Goodman, Sylvan C.
 Goodwill, Frank
 Gonder, Thomas A.
 Goran, Isadore
 Gorban, Thomas
 Gordon, Charles
 Gordon, Joseph
 Gordon, Jack B.
 Gordon, Samuel
 Gorfine, Bernard M.
 Gordy, Howard Lee
 Gottdiener, Elvin E.
 Goudelock, Malcolm J.
 Gould, William M.
 Graham, John A.
 Graham, Joseph F.
 Graham, Karl H.
 Grant, Lawrence B.
 Grant, Russell
 Grau, Frank J.
 Grau, George P.
 Grauel, Charles E.
 Gray, James Herbert
 Green, Lyttleton S.
 *Green, T. Kent
 Greenberg, Harry
 Greenberg, Harry L.
 Greenblatt, Max
 Greenawalt, Wm. G.

Greene, Benjamin A.
(colored)

Greene, Morton A.
Greenfeld, Jacob H.
Greenfield, Charles
Greif, Daniel
Greif, Julius
Gresser, Isidor H.
Griesmer, Lloyd P.
Griffith, A. W.
Gregg, Thos. D.
Gregorek, Frank J.
Griggs, Walter G.
Grimm, Allen Orville
Groff, F. B.
Grollman, Ellis
Grollman, Jaye J.
Gross, Joseph B.
Gross, William
Grossman, Benj. B.
Grote, Francis J.
Grothaus,
David B., Jr.
Grove, Donald Cooper
Grubbs, L. R.
Grzeczka, Michael F.
Gullett, David E. P.
Gumm, Wilbur H., Jr.
Gunby, Martin P.
Gutman, Isaac
Gwinn, Charles N.

H

Haase, John Henry
Hack, Morris B.
Hackett, Emma
Hackett, T. J.
Hadley, Tom R.
Haelbig, Franz L. A.
Hafelfinger, Fred. T.
Hager, Geo. P., Jr.
Hall, Edward T.
Hall, Frederick R.
*Hall, Joseph B.
Hall, R. E. L.
Hall, William Walker
Haller, Harry N.
Hamberg, S. T.
Hamill, James J.
Hamlin, K. E., Jr.
Hammel, Albert E.
Hammer, Howell I.
Hammerslough, L. S.
Hamback, Clifford I.
Hancock, Frank A.
Hancock, Herman F.
Hancock, James E.

*Hancock, John F.
Handelman, Louis
Hankow, Sol
Hanks, C. Wm.
Hanna, William M.
*Hanrahan, T. J.
Hansen, Herman F.
*Hansen, John H.
Hantman, Harry H.
Hantman, Irvin
Haransky, David J.
Harbaugh, Arthur C.
Hardy, Henry C.
(colored)
Hare, Clifford A., Jr.
Harned, Joseph A.
Harner, Joseph W.
Harman, Rice B.
Harmatz, Irving J.
Harmon, Carl M.
*Harmanson, J. H.
Harmanson, Francis J.
Harp, John Henry
Harper, Henry M.
Harper, William S.
*Harrer, Albert R.
Harris, Aaron
Harris, J. T.
(colored)
Harris, Morris
Harris, Samuel Y.
Harris, William S.
Harrison, J. O.
Harrison, John W.
Harrison Harry S.
Harrison, Philip W.
Harrison, William S.
Harrison, S. A. D.
Harrod, Howard M.
Hart, Jeremiah A.
Hart, Joseph
*Hartman, Allan T.
Hasenbalg, Ernest
Haskell, Marian
Haugh, J. A.
*Hauser, Henry C.
*Hauser, John C.
Hauser, P. C. E.
Hayes, Horace B.
Hayes, John E.
Hayes, W. A., Jr.
Hayes, William B.
Haymaker, Frank B.
Hayman, Albin A.
Haynes, Marvin C.
Hayward, Luther B.

*Healy, George
Healy, Nathan S.
Heaps, Sprole W.
Heard, J. Mercer
Heck, Andrew
Heck, Leroy Savin
Hecker, David
Hecker, Nathan
Heer, Melvin L.
Heer, Wilmer J.
Hein, Henry F.
*Heinze, Otto V.
Hejda, John F.
Helgert, Ernest
*Heller, George
Helm, Emory G.
Helman, Max M.
Helmsen, Charles J.
Helmsen, Edward A.
Hempel, J. Frederick
Hendelberg, Isidore J.
Heneson, Henry
Henderson, Ed. H.
Henderson, Marvin W.
Henderson, James A.
Henderson, U. K., Jr.
*Hengst, J. E.
Henkel, Louis B., Jr.
*Henkel, Charles B.
Henning, Emil
Henry, Emmanuel
Henry, Frederick L.
Henry, Joseph E.
Henry, Ralph A.
Henry, Robert J.
Hens, Leonard Louis
*Hergenrather, Louis
Hergenrather, Louis,
3rd
Herman, F. William
Herman, H. Guy
*Hermann, J. George
Hermon, David
Herr, John
Herron, Charles S.
Hershey, Henry Otto
Hershner, John F.
Herskowetz, Clara D.
Herter, Arthur C.
Hess, Nicholas A.
*Hess, Stephen C.
Hettleman, Milton L.
Hetz, Edwin
*Hetz, George P.
Heusler, Philip I.
Hewing, Ada C.
Hewing, Alvin N.

- Hickey, W. Hampton
 *Hickman, Claude D.
 Higger, Samuel F.
 Higgins, C. Russell
 Higgins, Joseph C.
 Higgon, Ellery E.
 Highfield, Wm. Henry
 Highstein, Benjamin
 Hihstein, Gustav
 Hihn, John B., Jr.
 Hilburn, James H.
 (colored)
 Hileman, Emmet A.
 Hill, Eric B.
 Hill, H. Phillip, Jr.
 Hill, William David
 Hilliard, Milton E.
 Hillman, Abraham S.
 Hillman, Gilbert
 Hinton, Murray S.
 *Hirschman, Moses
 Hirschowitz, R. J.
 Hitch, Norman R.
 Hixon, W. D.
 Hobensack, J. W.
 Hodson, E. W.
 Hoffeld, Henry Wm.
 Hoffman, Aaron
 Hoffman, Asher
 Hoffman, Harry
 Hoffman, Harry L.
 Hoffman, Sylvan A.
 Hoke, W. A. B.
 Holden, J. Frederick
 Holland, J. Thomas
 Hollander, Sidney
 Holliday, Thomas D.
 Hollingsworth, Joseph
 Holtzman, C. H.
 Homberg, Henry I.
 Honkofsky, Jerome
 *Hook, James P.
 Hoover, Lee F.
 Hopkins, Carville B.
 Hopkins, Charles H.
 Hopkins, Donald
 Hopkins, Harry B.
 Hopkins, Howard C.
 Hopkins, Murray L.
 Horine, A. G.
 Horine, Amos M.
 Horn, Philip C.
 Horne, Peyton N.
 Hornung, Herman G.
 Horwitz, Isadore
 Housekeeper, P. B.
 Houser, Jacob W.
- Houston, R. Emmit
 *Hovermale, H. B.
 Howard, Henry
 Howard, S. B.
 Howell, John F.
 Huddleston, Roy C.
 Hudgins, J. C.
 Hudon, Joseph C. A.
 Hudson, Charles H.
 *Hudson, E. E.
 Hudson, John J.
 Huffman, Rufus M.
 Hughes, Thomas S.
 Hughes, Walter C.
 Hughes, W. M.
 Hulla, Joseph J.
 Hulshoff, William J.
 Hunt, Wm. H.
 Hunter, Calvin L.
 *Hurst, J. H. B.
 Hurd, George W.
 Hurwitz, Abraham B.
 Huston, Chas. Reese
 Hutchinson, John B.
 *Huthwelker, A. C.
 *Huthwelker, J. C.
 Hyde, Harry C.
 Hyman, Paul
 Hynson, H. M.
 *Hynson, Henry P.
- I
- Ijams, P. A.
 Inghram, Fred. A.
 Ireland, Jesse E.
 Irizarry, Ramon L.
 Irwin, James F.
 Irwin, John P.
 Isaacson, Charles
 Ivins, Harry Oscar
- J
- Jackson, Aquilla
 Jackson, Charles C.
 Jackson, George F.
 Jackson, John E.
 Jackson, Marvin M.
 Jackson, Walter V.
 Jackson, William J.
 Jacobs, Corinne H.
 Jacobs, Harry
 Jacobs, Louis
 Jacobson, Samuel M.
 *Jahelka, Chas. H.
 Jamieson, Joseph D.
 *Jamieson, T. W.
- Jankiewicz, Frank J.
 Janousky, Nathan B.
 Januszkeski, Anna M.
 Januszkeski, F. J.
 Jarrett, W. R.
 *Jarvis, Hamlet
 Jarvis, Harry C.
 *Jarvis, Mrs. Julia
 Jeminez, Lino J.
 Jenkins, Edward
 Jenkins, Milton O.
 Jenkins, Arthur P.
 Jeppi, Elizabeth V.
 Jeppi, Samuel Patrick
 *Jester, John F.
 Jester, J. Willard
 Jester, Wilfred R.
 Joeckel, G. W.
 *Joeckel, Richard M.
 Joffe, Albert
 Johnson, Calvin E.
 (colored)
 Johnson, Henry J.
 Johnson, J. Hartley
 Johnson, Jos. L.
 Johnson, Orton A.
 Johnson, Otis LeRoy
 Johnson, Ralph S.
 Johnson, L. Vernon
 Johnson, James E.
 Johnson, Norman M.
 Johnston, George
 *Johnston, J. Howard
 Jones, Amos A.
 Jones, Arthur Wm.
 Jones, Briggs C.
 Jones, Charles E.
 Jones, C. Frank
 Jones, Garrett S.
 Jones, George A.
 Jones, Henry Alvan
 Jones, H. Pryor
 Jones, James E.
 Jones, John Paul
 Jones, Jos. Webster
 Jones, N. Howard
 Jones, Paul
 Jones, Philip W.
 Jones, Pius H.
 *Jones, Webster B.
 Jones, W. Franklin
 Jordan, Charles D.
 Jordan, Wm. Everett
 Joseph, J. Gilbert
 Judy, John N.
 Jules, Bernard Chas.
 Jung, J. G.

K

- *Kabernagel, E. H.
 Kach, August
 Kahn, Leon J.
 Kahn, Maurice
 *Kahn, M. S.
 Kairis, Eleanor M.
 Kairis, John Joseph
 Kairis, Nancy Emily
 Kalb, Francis P.
 Kalkreuth, Clyde N.
 Kallins, Edward S.
 *Kaluska, Joseph C.
 Kamber, Bertram
 Kaminkow, Joseph
 Kaminski, Felix H.
 Kammer, D. A.
 Kammer, Wm. H.
 Kandel, Leonard E.
 Kantner, Leahmer M.
 Kaplan, Sigmund
 Kappelman, LeRoy F.
 Karasik, William
 *Kardas, John T.
 Karlinsky, David
 Karmann, George
 Karns, Harold T.
 Karns, Hugh H.
 Karpa, Isador
 Karpa, Jerome J.
 Karpa, Maurice
 Karr, William S.
 Karwacki, S. V.
 Karwacki, Frank W.
 Kasten, C. F.
 Kasten, Karl H.
 Katz, Benj. R.
 Katz, Ely Syndey
 Katz, Gabriel Elliott
 Katz, Herbert A.
 Katz, Joseph
 Katzoff, Isaac
 Kaufman, Marion E.
 Kaufman, Frank A.
 Kaufman, Stanley L.
 Kaylus, Albert G.
 Kearfott, Clarence P.
 *Keating, James P.
 Keehner, Raymond
 Keenan, J. T. J.
 Keener, Carl Franklin
 *Kefauver, M. D.
 Kehr, Erney C.
 Kellam, R. A.
 *Kellar, Bayard T.
 *Keller, J. Heisley
 Kelley, Gordon Wm.
 Kelley, Guy C.
 Kellough, Chas. Irvin
 Kellough, Elmer R.
 Kellough, E. R., Jr.
 Kellough, George W.
 Kelly, Bernard V.
 Kelly, George Benner
 *Kelly, John I.
 Kelly, Liquori J.
 Kelly, Richard T.
 *Kelly, Thomas
 Kelly, Thos. J.
 Kelly, E. F.
 Kelly, M. P.
 Kemp, Alfred E.
 Kemp, Blanche L.
 Kenley, W. E.
 Kennard, James B.
 Kenyon, George
 Kermisch, Albert
 Kern, Joseph
 Kerpelman, Isaac
 Kerr, Thomas H.
 Kerr, C. Raymond
 Kershaw, Harry
 Kesmodel, Chas. R.
 Keyser, W. C. H., Jr.
 Kiefer, John W.
 Kiefer, Ralph S.
 Klimen, Samuel E.
 Kilner, E. A.
 Kim, James Milton
 *Kimes, L. L.
 Kimzey, Kritz J.
 King, Samuel J.
 King, Melvin Leroy
 King, William H.
 King, W. P. M.
 Kinnamon, Harry A.
 *Kirchner, Lou
 Kirk, Catherine E.
 Kirshner, David
 Kirsen, Abraham
 Kirson, A. Robert
 Kirson, Jerome
 Kirson, Walter
 Kislign, Norman L.
 Kitchin, W. Yager
 Klavens, Elmer
 Kleczynski, T. C.
 Klein, Benjamin F.
 Klein, Benjamin F. Jr.
 Klein, Solomon
 Klepper, J. F. C.
 Kling, Herman M.
 Klingel, Clarence H.
 Klingelhofer, F. W.
 Klotzman, Robert H.
 Knecht, Frederick
 *Kneisley, Herbert L.
 Knepper, Francis C.
 Knight, C. H.
 Knorr, E. A.
 Knowles, F. E.
 Kobin, Benjamin
 Kochert, Ernest P.
 Koehlert, W. H.
 Koenig, Frederick W.
 Kogelschatz, J. W.
 Kolb, George
 *Koldewey, A. H.
 Kolker, Frank Milton
 Koldewey, T. W.
 Kolman, Lester N.
 Kolman, M. Alfred
 Kolman, Minnie F.
 Koons, George S.
 Koon, Charles L.
 Korb, Katherine
 Kosakowski, C. G.
 Krakower, Jacob
 Kram, W. P.
 Kramer, Charles
 Kramer, Edith A.
 Kramer, Jack Louis
 Kramer, Leonard H.
 Kramer, Morris
 Kramer, Samuel E.
 Kramer, Max T.
 Krantz, George H.
 Krantz, John C.
 Krantz, John C., Jr.
 Kratz, Walter E.
 Kratz, William H.
 Kraus, Louis Henry
 Kreamer, Frederick L.
 Kreis, Edna E.
 Kreis, George J.
 Krieger, Max A.
 Kriger, Benj. Arthur
 Kromeke, Joseph W.
 Kronenberg, Chas. H.
 Kronthal, Jacob L.
 Kroopnick, Frieda R.
 Kroopnick, G. D.
 Kroopnick, Jennie
 Krucoff, Maxwell A.
 Krusniewski, B. A.
 Krupnick, Ellis G.
 Krug, George H.
 Kupfer, Alexander
 Kurland, Louis J.
 Kurtzwile, H. L.
 Kushner, Meyer G.

L

La Course, Anthony
 *Lacy, John Wm.
 Laken, Benjamin B.
 *Lambden, F.
 Lambert, Paul W.
 Lampkin, Franklin E.
 Lambrecht, F. A.
 Lanahan, Wm. A.
 Langdon, Frank P.
 Landon, J. A.
 Laney, Charles O.
 Lang, Louis William
 Lang, Nicholas I.
 Lang, W. F. C.
 Lange, Walter
 Lapin, Bernard J.
 *Lapouraille, Alfred
 Lapouraille, Chas. H.
 Laroque, E. J.
 *Laroque, R. B.
 Laroque, L. R.
 Larrabee, Chas. Wm.
 Lathroum, Leo B.
 Lathroum, R. T.
 Lauer, M. J.
 Lauer, William G.
 Laughlin, B. Frank
 Laur, John J.
 *Lautenbach, Emile
 Lautenbach, Ferd.
 *Lautenbach, Robert
 Lavin, Bernard
 Lavin, Sol
 Lawson, Arnold
 Lawson, Wilbert B.
 Layden, William
 Lazzaro, Samuel F.
 *Leary, J. F.
 Leatherman, A. G.
 Leberman, Karl
 LeBlanc, Theodore
 Leboff, Solomon
 Leibowitz, Harry
 Ledbetter, E. DeB.
 Lee, Claud D.
 *Lee, G. Maurice
 *Lee, S. M.
 Leeds, Harry F.
 Leef, James Alnutt
 Leffler, W. H.
 LeGates, Ethel
 Lehnert, Ernest C.
 Lehr, Clarence G.
 Lehr, Harry Gluck
 Lehr, Robert H.
 Leibowitz, Benjamin

Leibowitz, Louis
 Leiderman, S. E.
 Leites, Blanche
 *Lemen, H. L.
 Lemke, George
 *Lemler, Harry
 Lennan, A. B.
 *Lentz, Frontis
 Lenz, William
 Leonard, Helen A.
 Leonhardt, Carl O.
 Leonhardt, Oscar F.
 *Lerp, Theodore R.
 Levenson, Julius V.
 Levi, Ernest
 Levicka, Vincent C.
 Levie, Edward Joseph
 Levier, Oscar H.
 *Levin, Abraham
 Levin, Benjamin
 Levin, Benjamin S.
 Levin, Bernard
 Levin, Bernard
 Levin, Harold Joseph
 Levin, Harry
 Levin, Israel
 Levin, Jacob Benny
 Levin, Joseph L.
 Levin, Lester
 Levin, Max
 Levine, Morris
 Levin, Morton
 Levin, Nathan
 Levin, Philip
 Levin, Sam Barry
 Levin, Theodore
 Levinson, Henry
 Levy, Abraham M.
 Levy, Bernard
 Levy, David A.
 Levy, Frank F.
 Levy, M. Zachary
 Levy, Walter von S.
 *Lewis, A. C.
 Lewis, F. Harold
 Lewis, Harry C.
 Lewis, T. B., Jr.
 Leyko, Gregory W. A.
 Libowitz, Aaron M.
 *Lichtenstein, A. M.
 Lichtenstein, Ivan I.
 Lieb, Frank J.
 Lightner, Earl H.
 Liken, Russell B.
 Lillich, B. Allen
 *Lillich, Dennis Paul

Lindenbaum, Morris
 Linderberger, John E.
 *Lindeman, Harry F.
 Linsineier, Joseph C.
 Lippold, Frank
 *Lippy, G. H.
 Lipskey, Joseph
 Lipsky, Harold H.
 Lipsky, Irvin N.
 Liptz, Alvin E.
 Lisk, D. Clyde
 Liss, Nathan Isaic
 *Litsinger, A. L.
 Little, W. R.
 *Livingston, E. C.
 Lloyd, C. C.
 Lloyd, F. J.
 Lloyd, W. H.
 Loftus, John
 Lombard, Nicholas T.
 London, Samuel
 Looney, Earnest W.
 *Lotterer, G. C.
 Lotz, Emma Grace
 *Lotz, William H.
 Lovell, Herbert E.
 Lowe, Carroll A.
 Lowry, William John
 Loy, R. G.
 Lucas, Alfred W.
 Lucas, Mary C.
 Lucas, Samuel M.
 Luck, Charles A.
 *Luck, Robert
 Luck, William M.
 Ludwig, Andrew F.
 Luke, Harry L.
 Lum, Max Robert
 Lumley, J. R.
 Lusby, Gretchen M.
 Lusco, S. Vincent
 Lutz, John G.
 Lutz, Robert E.
 Lutzky, Joseph
 Lyle, W. L.
 Lyon, A. L.
 Lyon, Andrew T.
 Lyon, Geo. Taylor
 *Lyon, R. Murray

M

MacGillvary, Gordon
 Mackowiak, S. C.
 Mary, Nolasco
 Mayer, Alexander M.
 Merkel, Henry
 McAllister, Benjamin

- McAllister, Benj., Jr.
 McAvoy, Michael J.
 McCall, George B.
 McCann, Thos. J., Jr.
 McCann, Walter I.
 McCarthy, John L.
 McCartney, Frank L.
 McCauley, Wm. F.
 McCauley, Chas. W.
 McCleary, Richard C.
 McClerry, Claud R.
 *McClure, F. R.
 McClure, William E.
 McCohn, Sister
 McComas, J. R., Jr.
 McConnell, Dufferin
 McCormick, Chas. E.
 McCormick, G. C.
 *McCubbin, Parke P.
 McDonald, C. L.
 McDuffie, George E.
 McElwee, Ross S.
 McGarry, Charles E.
 McGinn, Henry P.
 McGinity, F. Rowland
 McGinity, John J.
 McGraw, E. J.
 McIndoe, John G.
 McKellip, John
 *McKenzie, Grover F.
 McKenzie, H. C.
 McKinney, Robert S.
 McKirney, Wm. M.
 McKnight, Vernon H.
 McLarty, Geo. C., Jr.
 McLean, I. William
 McMahon, Michael J.
 McMichael, James E.
 McNally, Hugh B.
 McNamara, B. P.
 McNeal, H. B.
 McNeill, Luther E.
 McShann, Mansell H.
 McTeague, Charles J.
 Macek, Frank J.
 Macks, Ben Harold
 Maczis, William J.
 Maginnis, Mabel L.
 Maginnis, William S.
 Main, Clinton E.
 *Maisch, Henry
 Malanowski, B. C.
 Malik, Richard W.
 Manchev, I. Lavan
 Mandrow, Mary Anna
 Manheimer, R. B.
 Mankin, G. T.
 Mann, Ruffin N.
 *Mansfield, Samuel
 Mantley, Frank B.
 (colored)
 Marciniak, Edw. S.
 Marcus, Max
 *Marecki, Michael M.
 Marecki, Phillip T.
 Marek, Anton Charles
 Margolis, Isidore
 Markin, Edward A.
 Markin, Samuel
 Marks, Sidney I.
 *Marley, B. C.
 Marley, Benj. C., Jr.
 Marmor, Joseph P.
 Marmor, Leon
 *Marmor, Pierce
 *Marsh, Charles W.
 Marsh, Jack C.
 Marshall, Charles M.
 Marshall, Mary H.
 Marshall, S. Fred.
 Marshall, Sylvester K.
 Marten, George L.
 Martin, Alfred Leroy
 *Martin, R. Abbey
 Martin, Harry C.
 Maser, Louis
 Mashkes, Morris
 Mason, John T.
 Massell, Aaron A.
 *Matassa, Vincent L.
 Matheney, Harry W.
 Mathews, H. Spencer
 Mathews, Emory H.
 Matthews, Vincent S.
 Matthews, Vincent W.
 Mattingly, Daniel J.
 Mattox, William M.
 Mayberry, Edgar B.
 Mayer, J. L.
 Meadows, Clement J.
 Meadows, George W.
 *Meadows, L. N.
 Meagher, Harry R.
 Mears, Frank D.
 Mears, Lee K.
 Medill, William F.
 Meeth, George R.
 Meeth, John T.
 Megaw, Herschel
 Meiss, William S.
 *Meikel, Frank A.
 Meikle, J. D.
 Mellor, Benjamin, Jr.
 Mendelson, Herman
 Menke, M. A.
 Mentis, Anthony P.
 Mercer, Victor G.
 *Meredith, H. Lionel
 Merkel, Henry
 Mermelstein, David H.
 Merritt, J. Webster
 Merritt, Samuel H.
 Merryman, Geo. W.
 Mess, Sister
 Mary Adamar
 Messersmith, E. J.
 Messina, Julius A.
 Mewhirter, Harry D.
 Meyer, Charles L.
 Meyer, Geo. W. A.
 Meyers, Louis Lear
 *Michael, C. H.
 Michael, Lucus A.
 Michel, George Chas.
 Michel, John Vernon
 Middlekauf, Homer P.
 Mikules, Alex. H.
 *Millard, David R.
 Millard, Ruth
 *Milby, A. R.
 Millenson, Irving
 Miller, Abraham
 Miller, Charles W.
 *Miller, Clifford Otto
 Miller, George A.
 Miller, George P.
 Miller, Harry
 Miller, Israel M.
 Miller, Irving W.
 Miller, John Raymond
 Miller, Lewis
 Miller, Louis
 Miller, Lawrence L.
 Miller, Milton
 Miller, Nathaniel A.
 Miller, Solomon
 Miller, T. A.
 Miller, William F.
 Millman, Harry C.
 Mills, Fred. W.
 Mills, Howard D.
 Mills, Robert S., Jr.
 Mindell, Charles
 Minder, Frederick
 Misler, Bernard
 Mitchell, Joseph P.
 *Mitchell, Luther F.
 Mitchell, Robert L.

Mirvis, Julius
 Mobley, L. R.
 Mobley, Walter B.
 Modena, Charles E.
 Mohr, Milton E.
 Monroe, Henry C.
 *Moore, Charles H.
 Moore, Charles W.
 *Moore, Clarence F.
 Moore, G. Richard
 Moore, John L.
 Moore, J. W.
 Moore, W. H.
 Moose, Gurley Davis
 Moose, Walter Lee
 Morgan, Alfred K.
 Morgan, Charles
 Morganstern, William
 Morgenstern, Emma
 Morgenstern, Wm. A.
 Moritz, William E.
 Morris, Eugene G.
 Morris, I. J. V.
 Morris, Samuel
 Morrison, Reginald G.
 Morrison, W. B.
 Morstein, Raymond M.
 Mosby, George T.
 Moscariello, Frank M.
 Moscati, Marius A.
 Moses, Benjamin B.
 Moser, John, Jr.
 Moskey, Thomas A., Jr.
 Moss, John H.
 Mossell, Aaron A.
 Moshenber, William
 Mossop, Carrie G.
 Mouat, Gordon A.
 Moxley, R. B.
 Moyer, Elmer E.
 *Moyer, Harry J.
 Moyers, C. W.
 Moylan, Robert L.
 Mrazek, Leo L.
 Mueller, Edward L.
 Muhlhouse, Otto W.
 Muir, William A.
 Mules, Nathan C.
 *Mullakin, R. J.
 Munzert, Harry J. F.
 Munzert, L. A. G.
 Murdoch, Loyall Edw.
 Murphy, Edwin C.
 Murphy, Jerome E.
 *Murray, John E.
 Musacchio, Leo M.

Muse, Alexander E.
 Musgrave, D. E.
 Musgrove, Walter G.
 Musher, Arthur A.
 Muskatt, Edith
 *Musterman, John H.
 Myerovitz, Joseph R.
 Myers, Charles
 *Myers, Clayton R.
 Myers, Earl L.
 Myers, Ellis B.
 Myers, Irvin L.
 Myers, Lyndon B.
 Myers, Robert I.
 *Myers, W. Oscar

N

Nagengast, W. Harry
 Naiditch, Morton E.
 Nance, Fuller
 Narunsky, Reuben
 Naylor, Frantz
 *Neal, Charles C.
 Neary, Thos. F., Jr.
 Neely, Herron
 Nelson, Augustus W.
 Nelson, Robert B.
 Nelson, William G.
 *Neu, Harry A.
 Neubauer, Clarence G.
 Neumann, Jos. James
 Neumann, Walter P.
 Neutze, John F.
 Newman, David
 Newman, Leon M.
 Nitsch, Charles A.
 Niznik, Theodore T.
 Noel, Harriett Ruth
 Noelle, Charles
 *Nolan, James J.
 Noland, Charles E.
 Noll, Frank Morgall
 Noll, Violet B.
 *Nordman, F. R.
 Nordman, H.
 Norris, John C.
 Norris, Earl M.
 Norris, Walter B.
 Norton, Anna Cover
 Norton, John J.
 Noveck, Morris
 Noveck, Nathan
 Novey, Sam
 Nunan, Sister
 Mary B.
 Nusinow, Samuel

O

O'Brien, John W.
 O'Dea, James M.
 Oertel, Carl H. W.
 Offutt, Clifford H.
 Offutt, R. H.
 Ogrinz, Alexander J.
 Ogurick, Alexander
 O'Hara, John James
 Ohlendorf, Albert V.
 Oken, Louis E.
 Oldham, Walter F.
 Oleszczuk, Melvin J.
 Olsan, Frank
 O'Neil, Jennie A.
 O'Neill, Lawrence J.
 Onnen, Adolph C.
 Onnen, Arnold M.
 Onnen, E. F.
 Onnen, D. F., Jr.
 Onnen, John G.
 *Oppenheimer, H. D.
 Otto, Frederick A.
 *Otto, George W.
 Overholt, W. F.
 Owens, R. Hamilton
 Owings, W. M.

P

Packett, William H.
 Palmer, J. C.
 Palmer, Mathias
 Pape, Harry S.
 Parelhoff, Maurice I.
 Parker, Benjamin T.
 Parker, Howard E.
 Parker, Jas. A. I.
 Parker, John G.
 Parker, Laura
 Parkhurst, W. C.
 Parks, Isadore J.
 Parlade, J. A.
 *Parlett, A. H.
 Parlett, George D.
 *Parr, Jacob S.
 Parr, Oscar C.
 Parr, William A.
 Parramore, W. Van V.
 Parrish, Paul Thomas
 Pasco, Louis Edward
 Pass, Isidore
 Pass, Victor Earl
 Pasterfield, Philip M.
 Pasterfield, Wm. T.
 Pate, William A.

Paten, Isadore
 *Patterson, Annie M.
 Patterson, Walter J.
 Patti, John S.
 Paul, Frank Ronald
 Paul, Harry Jacob
 Paul, Howard
 Paulson, Aaron Ariel
 *Paulus, William
 Paxson, Robert L.
 Paxton, Poague R.
 *Payant, W. Wallace
 Pazdera, Frank J.
 Pearlstein, Philip
 *Pearce, G. E.
 Pearre, Albert L.
 Pearrell, Ernest H.
 Pelovitz, Nathan G.
 Peltekian, H. K.
 Pemsel, E. Robert
 Pensel, William
 Pentz, R. L.
 Pentz, Stanley A.
 Perel, Max
 Peterka, Albert A.
 Peters, Albertus B.
 Peters, Charles R.
 Petticord, Webster B.
 Pettit, Bernard A.
 Petzold, Robert T.
 *Peyton, William J.
 Pfeifer, Charles M.
 Pfeifer, Edward
 Phelps, R. Gorman
 *Philip, W. Bruce
 Picha, Frank
 Pickett, Benjamin F.
 Pierce, J. W.
 Pierce, Robert R.
 Pierce, W. L.
 Pigott, C. D.
 *Pilson, A. O.
 Pilson, Robert A.
 Pilson, Robert W.
 Pinerman, Jerome
 Pinsky, Herman H.
 *Piquett, A. M.
 *Piquett, John P.
 Piquett, W. E.
 Piraino, Vincent J.
 Pivec, John James
 Platt, William
 *Plitt, Charles C.
 Plowman, J. R., Jr.
 Plumley, R. Walter
 Plunkett, Paul E.
 Plovsky, Nathan L.

Podoksik, Hyman B.
 Poffenberger, H. L.
 Poisal, J. W.
 Polk, Hamilton R.
 Pollekoff, Jacob
 Pollekoff, Morris
 Poltilove, Geo. J.
 Poltilove, Harvey G.
 Popluder, Nathan
 Porembsky, Joseph
 Portner, R. A.
 Portney, Samuel
 Porterfield, R. S.
 Potash, Oscar
 Potlen, Isadore
 Potocki, Peter Paul
 *Potterfield, G. C.
 Potts, H. L.
 Powell, William C.
 Powell, F. Lee.
 *Powell, Zadoc
 Powers, Ed. A., Jr.
 *Powers, Frank J.
 Powers, Julian T.
 *Prag, J. Benjamin
 Pratt, Charles A.
 Pressman, Harry
 Pressman, I. M.
 Preston, Bern. J., Jr.
 Price, Carroll F.
 Price, Walter C.
 Pritchard, Ray W.
 Pross, Clarence
 Pross, Ferdinand, Jr.
 Prostic, Harry
 Provenza, Stephen J.
 Provost, F. T.
 Pryor, W. A.
 Pucklis, Frank S.
 *Pue, C. R.
 Pugatsky, David
 *Purdum, Bradley K.
 Purdum, Frank C.
 Purdum, Frank L.
 Purdum, H. D.
 Purdum, William A.

Q

*Quandt, E. E.
 *Quandt, Arthur A.
 Quandt, Edward
 Quvedo, de Carlos G.

R

Rabinowitz, I. W.
 Rachuba, L. W.

Racusin, Nathan
 Raffel, Leon
 Ragland, Thomas E.
 *Raiber, Albert J. G.
 Raichlen, Samuel I.
 Raines, Wm. Horace
 Raney, John W.
 Ranfone, Charles
 Rapaport, G. H.
 Rapoport, Leonard
 Raudonis, John A.
 Rauschenbach, C. W.
 Rausen, Joseph
 Ravenscoft, Fred. A.
 Rawe, Charles E.
 Reamer, Israel T.
 Reamer, Sidney H.
 *Reay, Henry S.
 Redden, Charles H.
 Redding, Carroll L.
 Reed, C. H., Jr.
 Reese, C. Clifford
 Reese, Charles C.
 Rehbein, Louis W.
 Reichert, LeRoy D.
 Reid, Hilary H.
 *Reindollar, Chas. F.
 *Reindollar, H. A.
 Reindollar, Wm. F.
 *Reinhardt, Chas. M.
 *Reinhardt, Ed. L.
 Reinhardt, O. M.
 Reinhardt, R. L.
 Reis, A. T.
 Reitz, J. J.
 Rench, Victor B.
 Renner, John Henry
 Resnick, Elton
 Rettaliata, Leo
 Reynolds, A. C.
 Reynolds, Bradley A.
 *Reynolds, Eli T.
 Reynolds, Ralph E.
 Rezek, Geo. Jaroslav
 Rhode, John George
 Rhodey, Charles L.
 Ricedorff, Edwin M.
 Rich, Frank R.
 Richardson, C. T.
 Richardson G. A.
 Richardson, James J.
 *Richardson, John S.
 Richardson, Lloyd N.
 *Richardson, T. L.
 Richardson, Wm. H.
 Richardson, V. M.

Richman, Jacob L.
 Richmond, Jerome
 Richmond, Samuel
 Richmond, Sewell E.
 Rickes, Alfred H.
 *Rickes, John
 Riggins, Rex
 Riggs, John A.
 Ring, Richard Edw.
 Ringgold, B. C.
 *Rinker, G. Edward
 Rinker, Lemuel H., Jr.
 Rizer, R. L.
 Robbins, Sam S.
 Robeck, Walter H.
 Robenson, Milton N.
 Robert, Rafael
 Robert, W. H., Jr.
 Roberts, Harry
 *Roberts, John J.
 Roberts, William P.
 Robertson, F. W.
 Robertson, W. F.
 Robinson, Albert J.
 Robinson, Joseph T.
 Robinson, Leon B.
 Robinson, Oliver P.
 Robinson, P. P.
 Robinson, R. C. V.
 Robinson, Robert
 Robinson, S. E.
 *Robinson, S. LeRoy
 Rockman, Morris
 Roddick, Wilkin M.
 Rodbell, Theodore E.
 Rodgers, Sister
 Scholastica
 Rodman, Morris
 Rodney, George
 Rodowskas, C. A.
 Roe, Thomas E.
 Rohoblt, Walter S.
 *Rohrbach, Theodore
 Rolnick, Harry M.
 Romanoff, Samuel A.
 Rosario, Carlos del
 *Rose, John J.
 Rose, Louis
 Rose, Wm. Wilson
 Rosenberg, Leon
 Rosenberg, B. R.
 Rosenberg, Joseph J.
 Rosenberg, Max S.
 Rosenberg, Milton B.
 Rosenblatt, Sydney
 Rosenbloom, Jack H.

Rosenfeld, Albert
 Rosenfeld, David H.
 Rosenfeld, Israel A.
 Rosenstein, Aaron
 Rosenstein, Harry B.
 Rosenthal, Emanuel
 Rosenthal, Lewis J.
 Rosenthal, Louis R.
 Ross, James Davis
 *Ross, Oscar E.
 Ross, Robert W.
 Rossberg, Charles
 Rossberg, William
 Rostov, Samuel J.
 Roth, Louis J.
 Rotkovitz, William
 *Routson, C. W.
 *Routzahn, Charles D.
 Rowe, Charles Joshua
 Rowens, W. Eldridge
 Rowland, N. D.
 Rowlenson, John T.
 Rowlenson, William F.
 Roy, A. H.
 Ruben, William M.
 Rubin, Maurice M.
 Rubin, Samuel S.
 Rubin, Sylvan I.
 Rubinstein, Hyman S.
 Rudie, Harry
 Rudman, Melvin H.
 Rudo, Herbert B.
 Rudy, H. R.
 Rudy, Harry Robt., Jr.
 Rudy, Walter R.
 Ruff, William A.
 Ruhl, Frank H.
 *Rullman, W. H.
 Russell, F. D.
 Russell, John Alex.
 *Russell, Thomas F.
 Ruth, Stephen Walter
 Ruths, F. C.
 Rutkowski, Edw. V.
 *Ryan, William F.
 Ryder, H. A.

S

Sach, Abraham
 Sachs, Raymond
 Sachs, Robert
 Sacks, Morris
 Sadler, R. H.
 Sadler, Thomas, Jr.
 Safran, Sidney
 Sager, Benjamin

St. Henry, Sister
 Mary
 Sames, Joseph H.
 Sampson A. J.
 Samuelson, Oscar
 Sandler, Jos. Samuel
 Sanders, L. F.
 Sanders, Wm. E.
 *Sandrock, W. C.
 Sanner, Norman R.
 Sanner, Richard T.
 Santoni, David A.
 Santoni, Daniel A.
 Sappe, Milton J.
 Sapperstein, Edw. I.
 Sapperstein, Jacob J.
 *Sappington, Richard
 Sapperstein, William
 Saslaw, Israel S.
 Satou, Marcus
 *Satterfield, C. G.
 *Sauer, F. A.
 Sause, Milton P.
 Savage, Jack Milton
 Savage, Moses
 Savage, Robert
 Savage, Walter T.
 Sawtelle, Seth S.
 Sawyer, W. I.
 Sborofsky, Isadore
 Scaggs, Howard I.
 Scelfo, Octavia A.
 *Schad, Frederick
 Schaefer, Charles A.
 Schaefer, John F.
 Schaefer, T. A.
 Schammel, Adam J.
 Schanze, F. W.
 Schaper, Wm. E.
 Schapiro, A. B.
 Schapiro, Samuel
 Schapiro, Samuel H.
 Schapiro, Louis
 Schaumburg, N. L.
 Scheinker, Wm. H.
 *Scher, Michael
 Scher, Robert Samuel
 Scherer, Charles
 Scherr, Melvin G.
 Schiff, Harry David
 Schiff, Nathan
 Schiltneck, Fanny
 Schiltneck, C. N.
 Schimmel, M. S.
 *Schindel, David P.
 Schindel, D. P., Jr.
 Schindel, Harry E.

- Schindel, Samuel L.
 Schindel, Howard E.
 Schireson, Henry J.
 Schirman, Dr. R. J.
 Schlackman, Milton
 Schley, Steiner
 Schlosser, Roy B.
 Schmalzer, W. J., Jr.
 Schmid, John A.
 Schmidt, A. E.
 Schmidt, August W.
 *Schmidt, Charles
 Schmidt, Chas. J., Jr.
 Schmidt, F. Herman
 Schmidt, Jacob E.
 Schmidt, Edwin A.
 Schmidt, E. Albert
 Schmidt, Geo. M.
 Schmidt, Henry
 Schmidt, Herman
 Schmidt, John E.
 Schmidt, Otto
 Schmidt, Samuel
 Schmitt, Fred J.
 Schnaper, Morton J.
 Schneider, George J.
 Schneider, Jack
 *Schneider, John W.
 Schochet, Paul
 Schoenfeld, Benjamin
 Schoenrich, Herbert
 *Schone, George H.
 Schonfeld, Paul
 Schor, Leo
 Schotta, Elbert Wm
 *Schrader, August
 *Schrader, Edw. A.
 Schrader, Harry L.
 Schroeder, J. H.
 Schucalter, Harry B
 Schucalter, Morris E
 Schuh, Albert E.
 *Schulte, Charles J. A.
 Schulte, C. J. A. Jr.
 Schulte, C. M.
 Schulte, Edward Lee
 *Schulte, F. W.
 Schulte, F. W., Jr.
 Schulte, Henry C.
 Schulte, John A.
 *Schultz, Emil
 Schultze, Hugo F.
 *Schulze, Louis
 Schulze, Wilmer H.
 Schumann, Henry V.
 Schumann, Otto G.
 Schumm, Fred. A.
 Schuster, John N.
 Schutz, Edward A.
 Schwartz, Alvin
 Schwartz, David I.
 Schwartz, Harry
 Schwartz, Francis H.
 Schwartz, John T. C.
 Schwartz, J. W.
 Schwartz, Martin
 Schwatka, W. H., Jr.
 Schwinger, H. C.
 Scola, Joseph
 Scoll, Lea H.
 Scott, Edward A.
 Scott, Jennings B.
 Scott, S. M., Jr.
 Scott, Kent W.
 *Seal, George B.
 Sealfon, Irwin I.
 *Sears, C. C.
 Seechuk, William W.
 Seeling, Truman
 Seely, Hattie May
 *Seewald, William G.
 Segal, Nathaniel J.
 Segall, Jacob Roth
 Segel, Harry
 Seibert, Stanley
 Seidel, Frederick Geo.
 Seidman, Henry G.
 Seigle, S. S.
 Seldin, Isadore
 Sellers, Harry H.
 Senger, Joseph A.
 Seltzer, Leonard A.
 Semer, Gerald M.
 Sencindiver, J. H.
 Sennhenn, William
 Serpick, Jacob
 Settler, Myer Martin
 Seward, Mary E.
 Seward, William W.
 Sexton, Moses
 Shackelford, H. S.
 Shaffer, E. Herbert
 Shaffer, Harry P.
 Shaffer, Lawrence F.
 Shakespeare, N. E.
 Shannon, Donald A.
 Shapiro, Henry
 Shapiro, Max
 Shaughnessy, Sister
 Zoe
 *Shaw, Thomas K.
 Shea, John W.
 Sheller, Samuel J.
 Shepherd, Edward C.
 Shenker, Arthur
 Shenker, Morris
 Shepherd, Fred. P.
 Sherman, L. F.
 Sherman, Louis L.
 Sherrer, Martin V.
 Sherry, David
 Shields, Arthur P.
 Shimanek, L. J.
 Shipley, Albert R.
 *Shipley, D. McG.
 Shipley, H. Clinton
 *Shirey, Orville L.
 Shoben, Gerald
 Shoben, Jacob
 Shocket, Sidney
 Shoemaker, Ross F.
 Shoemaker, W. C.
 Shore, W. S.
 Showacre, Harry R.
 Showalter, Benj. F.
 Showalter, Claude M.
 Showman, A. R.
 *Shulman, Jacob A.
 Shulman, Emanuel V.
 Shupe, Braid
 Shupe, B. F.
 Shupe, Dr. J. B.
 Shure, Arthur A.
 Shure, Bernard G.
 Shure, Irwin
 Shuster, Leon Paul
 Sienkiewicz, Ed. H.
 Silberg, Harvey G.
 Silberman, Joseph J.
 Silbert, Andrew W.
 Silverman, Albert M.
 Silverman, Irvin I.
 Silberman, Irving
 Silverman, Paul
 Silverman, Sylvan L.
 Silverman, Sylvan B.
 *Simon, Louis H.
 Simonson, John W.
 Simpson, Charles E.
 Singer, John V.
 Singer, Isidore E.
 Singer, George D.
 Singewald, A. G.
 Sinush, Peter
 Siracusa, Frederick
 Sisco, Samuel
 Sisk, Joseph F.
 Sites, Willian A.
 Skaft, William

- Sklar, Isidore Allen
 Skruch, Walter John
 Slama, Frank J.
 Sloan, Harold T.
 Slough, Herbert E.
 Slusky, Louis B.
 Smith, Arthur Wesley
 Slay, J. B.
 Smith, Bernard T.
 Smith, Edgar C.
 Smith, G. F.
 Smith, George G.
 Smith, George M.
 Smith, Heber
 Smith, Henry W.
 Smith, Howard T.
 Smith, Jos. I.
 Smith, Julius A.
 Smith, Lewis Ayer
 Smith, Maurice R.
 Smith, Murray P.
 Smith, Owen C.
 Smith, Paul K.
 Smith, Robert Wells
 Smith, Rudolph R.
 Smith, Theodore S.
 *Smith, Theodor C.
 Smith, Thomas S.
 Smith, T. W.
 Smith, Walter N.
 Smith, W. Harry
 Smith, W. Harry, Jr.
 *Smith, William J.
 Smithers, Norman R.
 Smithers, Thomas J.
 Smoak, Claude Melvin
 Smoot, A. C.
 Smulovitz, David
 Smulovitz, Isidore
 Smulson, Milton M.
 Snavelly, R. W.
 Snell, Tom J.
 Snively, Fred H.
 *Snyder, A. McK.
 Snyder, Erwin C.
 Snyder, Jerome
 Snyder, Nathan
 Snyder, Paul Jay
 Snyder, William T.
 *Sohl, John
 Sohn, Chas. P.
 Soladar, Augusta L.
 Sollod, Aaron Charles
 Sollod, Herbert S.
 Sollod, Joseph A.
 Sollod, Melvin J.
 Sollod, Sylvan J.
 Solomon, Simon
 Solomon, S. Samuel
 Somerlatt, Virginia G.
 Somers, Grover S.
 *Somers, J. F.
 Sonnenburg, Chas. E.
 Sonnenburg,
 Amelia A.
 Sothoron, L. J., Jr.
 Sowbel, Philip
 Soyles, James S.
 Spain, Sister Lydia
 Spellman, Sister Mary
 Rita
 Spence, Clarence G.
 Sperandeo, Frank J.
 *Spetzler, C. Henry
 Spicer, O. W.
 Spigelmire, C. E.
 Spire, Wm. Burton
 Spittel, Robert John
 Spittle, Elmer
 Sprague, Victor Hugo
 Sprecht, Charles E.
 Springer, Lewis Rex
 Sprucebank, Harry E.
 Sprucebank, Roy A.
 Stafford, Earle A.
 Stagmer, E. R.
 Stagmer, O. R.
 Stahl, William M.
 Stahlhut, Carl W.
 Staley, Clifton B.
 Staley, George Alex.
 Stam, Donald F.
 Stam, Lillian R.
 Stambosky, Louis
 Stancill, George W.
 Standiford, Isaac W.
 *Stark, Charles W.
 Stark, John Walter
 Startt, William A.
 Stattner, Milton
 Stauff, John
 Stauffer, L. E.
 Steel, Harold
 Stecher, Joseph L.
 Stehl, Justus
 Stehl, Gustav L.
 Stehl, J. V.
 Stein, Milton R.
 Steinberg, Bernard
 Steiner, Albert
 *Steiner, Daniel H.
 Steiner, Henry R.
 Steinhardt, Abraham
 Steinwedel, Wm. A.
 Stem, Albert W.
 *Stefanski, M. L.
 Stephenson, Robert C.
 Sterling, A. L.
 Sterling, Elmer W.
 Stern, Albert W.
 Stevens, Charles
 Stevens, S. E.
 Stevens, Thomas F. A.
 Stewart, John Wesley
 Stewart, Ralph B.
 (colored)
 Stewart, Samuel H.
 Stewart, William H.
 Sticha, Joseph
 Stichel, William
 Stichman, Solomon
 Stidger, Hugh
 *Stiefel, J. G.
 Stiffman, George J.
 Stiffman, Jerome A.
 Stimek, Joseph A.
 *Stillman, John S.
 Stokes, Edward V.
 Stolberg, Edward B.
 Stoler, Myer
 Stone, S. W.
 Stine, Harry
 Storch, Arthur Z.
 Storm, Norman F.
 Stotlemeyer, Chas. K.
 Stotlemeyer, J. D.
 Strasburger, Melville
 Streett, Edmund O.
 Strasburger, Wm. R.
 Stres, James E.
 Strevig, John Alfred
 Stribler, J. H.
 Striner, Benjamin
 Strite, W. E.
 *Strobel, C. H., Jr.
 Strobel, Edward J. A.
 *Strouse, Henry F.
 *Stuart, George H.
 *Stuart, W. A.
 Stulz, John Frederick
 *Stump, Elias C.
 Sturgiss, A. G.
 Sturgiss, W. A.
 Stutt, J. Harry
 Sudler, Arthur E.
 Sudler, Charles C.
 Sudler, Foster
 Sullivan, Clarence B.
 Sullivan, Daniel S.

Sullivan, John P.
 Sullivan, William F.
 Sunshine, Abraham J.
 Surratt, J. Harry
 Survil, Anthony A.
 Susel, Benjamin E.
 Sussman, Hyman J.
 Sussman, Sidney
 Svarovsky, John W.
 Swain, Robert Lee
 Swain, Wilson B.
 Swartz, Harold A.
 Sweet, Paul
 Swimley, L. R.
 Swiss, F. L.
 Syracuse, Sam. Frank

T

Tagg, Norman H.
 Taliaferro, W. B.
 Taich, Louis
 Tamburo, Samuel J.
 Tarantino, John. Thos.
 Tattar, Leon Lee
 Taub, Stanley S.
 Taylor, Joseph S.
 Taylor, R. W. W.
 Teets, Donald E.

Tenberg, David Paul
 Tennant, Richard W.
 Tenner, David
 Terrell, Alexander A.
 *Terrell, Daniel S.
 Tesman, Jacob
 Thayer, Franklin E.
 Thayer, H. T.
 Theodore, R. M.
 *Thiede, W. F., Jr.
 Thieme, G. C.
 Thiermann, T. F. Jr.
 Thomas, George R.
 *Thomas, J. B.
 Thomas, Oscar B.
 Thome, Charles C.
 Thrall, Ralph B.
 *Thompson, A. E.
 *Thompson, Geo. A.
 Thompson, J. West
 Thompson, Paul H.
 Thompson, Robert E.
 *Thompson, W. F.
 Thompson, William H.
 Thompson, William P.
 Thornton, Henry L.
 Thornton, William H.
 Tillery, John Wm.

Timmons, W. Dale, Jr.
 Tingle, M. W.
 Tipton, Frank B.
 Titlow, H. B.
 Tobias, I. Herbert
 Todd, Harvey E.
 Todd, Robert Cecil
 Todd, John C.
 Tolson, Bert D.
 Tompakov, Sylvan
 *Toula, J. J.
 Toulson, John M.
 *Toulson, M. A.
 Tourkin, David
 *Towers, Powell P.
 Townsend, Francis J.
 Traband, M. T., Jr.
 Trachtenberg, Doris
 Tracy, Arthur G.
 *Trainor, Francis S.
 Tralinsky, Julius J.
 Tramer, Arnold
 Trehern, J. Curtis
 Treiber, Wm. Henry
 Tronwood, Thos. G.
 *Trout, Clarence A.
 Trowbridge, Harry O.
 *Troxel H. L.

Troxel, J. G.
 Troxell, Will F.
 Truax, J. L.
 *Truitt, George W.
 Truitt, J. Gordon
 Truitt, D. J. O.
 Truitt, James H.
 Truitt, Charles R.
 Trull, Alfred C.
 Tucker, Alexander
 Tucker, William C.
 Tucker, William W.
 Tumbleson, Arthur L.
 Tumbleson, A. M.
 Tumbleson, Chas. C.
 Turlington, R. A.
 Turner, A. F., Jr.
 *Turner, William E.
 Turpin, E. S.
 Turpin, H. J.
 Tyerell, M. R.

U

Ulman, Ferdinand
 Urlock, John P., Jr.

V

Valentine, A. W.
 *Valentine, Harry C.
 *Van De Venter, R. L.
 Vansant, Bayard
 Vansant, Warren
 Van Slyke, Amos R.
 Veasey, John
 Vehrencamp, E. L.
 Velinsky, Sylvia Lois
 Vezina, Armand B.
 Vidal, Manuel J.
 Vinson, R. B.
 Vinson, Robert Wm.
 Visel, C. G.
 *Vogel, Charles F.
 Vogel, Frederick G.
 Vogel, George
 Vogel, George Wm.
 *Vogel, Harry F.
 Vogel, Walter Wm.
 Voigt, Herman A.
 Vojik, Edward C.
 Von Doelle, J. H., Jr.
 Vondracek, John W.
 Voshell, Harvey W.
 Voshell, William F.

W

Waddell, Samuel J.
 Wade, Geo. Hamilton
 Wager, J. Adolph
 *Wagner, Clarence
 Wagner, Manuel B.
 Wagner, Raphael H.
 Wailles, Henry S.
 Walb, Winfield A.
 Walb, Winfield S.
 Waldschmidt, Henry
 Waldman, Jacob
 *Walker, Alex. D.
 Walker, Alfred
 Walker, C. H.
 Walker, Paul A.
 Walker, R. H.
 Wallace, Joseph T.
 Waller, William J.
 Wallis, Walter
 Walman, Morris
 Walsh, Harry Joseph
 Waltemeyer, J. T.
 Walton, Tracy McC.
 Walts, David Y.
 Waltz, Bradley H.
 Waltz, George H.
 *Waltz, George J.

- Walz, Jacob L.
 Walzer, Adolph
 Waltzinger, A. F., Jr.
 Wannenwetsch, J. F.
 Waples, Wm. Ewing
 Ward, C. C.
 Ward, Michael J.
 *Ward, Randall C.
 Ward, Stark
 *Ware, Charles H.
 Wareham, E. A.
 Warfield, S. Roland
 Warfield, Harry N.
 *Warlitz, Gustav
 Warnefeld, Wm. H.
 Warner, J. Lewis
 Warner, William
 Warren, Daniel A.
 Warren, J. Noble
 Warrenfeltz, J. Fred.
 Warshaw, Samuel E.
 Wasilewski, Theo. J.
 Wasserman, L. W.
 Wasserman, Louis W.
 Watchman, Henry H.
 Waterman, H. E.
 Waterman, R. H.
 Waters, Charles C.
 Waters, Joseph Thos.
 Waters, James K.
 Watkins, J. W.
 Watts, C. C.
 Watts, Howard C.
 Watts, H. R.
 Watts, John Wesley
 Waxman, Milton M.
 *Way, George I.
 Way, J. Louis
 Weaver, Frank H.
 *Weaver, Harrison
 Webb, James S.
 *Webb, John A.
 Weber, Edward
 *Webster, Charles R.
 Webster, Samuel E.
 Webster, Thomas C.
 Weeks, John A.
 Wegad, Evelyn
 Wehler, Randolph
 Wehner, Daniel G.
 *Weilepp, Adolph
 Weinberg, Harry
 Weinberg, M. A.
 Weinberg, Sydney G.
 Weiner, David
 Weiner, Martin
- Weiner, Solomon
 Weinschenker, A.
 Weinstein, Charles C.
 Weinstein, Jack J.
 Weisberg, Ruth R.
 Welch, Louis J. F.
 Welland, Arthur I.
 *Weller, Frederick P.
 *Weller, George
 Weller, John Robert
 Wells, Alfred H.
 Wells, C. Milton
 Wells, Henry C.
 Wells, John S.
 Weltner, William
 Wendel, H. George
 *Werckhagen, Otto
 Werckshagen, W. A.
 *Westhoff, Wm. A.
 West, Henry A.
 West, Erasmus
 Westcott, James W.
 Wetchler, Solomon
 Wharton, Thomas P.
 Wharton, Zodak P.
 Whayland, Sewell H.
 White, G. W.
 *White, E. Riall
 White, E. Riall, Jr.
 *White, J. Wesley
 White, Luther
 White, Pinkney M.
 White, Thomas F.
 White, Thomas N.
 White, Geo. Spencer
 Whitefield, James M.
 Whiteley, William S.
 Whiteside, Wm. B.
 Whitiker, C. Irwin
 Whittaker, E. W.
 Whittlemore, Edwin
 Whittle, G. W.
 Whittle, Harry L.
 Whittle, Thomas S.
 Whittle, William A.
 Whittlesey, Wm. H.
 Wich, Carlton E.
 Wich, C. L.
 Wich, Henry E.
 Wich, J. Carlton
 Wickes, H. O.
 Wickham, John J.
 Williams, Arza G.
 Wiennner, Jacob M.
 *Wiesel, John M.
 Wilder, Earle M.
- Wildsmith, Thomas H.
 Wilhelm, Clarence W.
 Wilkens, J. H.
 Wilkerson, Albert R.
 Willard, Jester J.
 Williams, Alfred S.
 Williams, Clyde G.
 *Williams, L. S.
 Williamson, C. S.
 Williamson, E. L.
 Williamson, J. A.
 Williamson, R. E. L.
 Williamson T. M.
 Willis, Henry N.
 Willke, Herbert H.
 Wills, J. W.
 Wilson, Franklin D.
 Wilson, H. J.
 Wilson, John Jacob
 Wilson, Joseph A.
 Wilson, Samuel A.
 Wilson, Sister M.
 Joan of Arc
 Wilson, W. M., Jr.
 Wilson, W. W.
 Wilson, Walter W.
 Winakur, Arthur
 Windsor, Lester D.
 Winger, David Z.
 Winger, Effie V.
 Winkel, M. Lee
 Winkler, William H.
 Winslow, Edwards F.
 Winstead, Oliver P.
 Winter, Samuel
 Wisotzki, Guy C.
 Witzel, John F.
 Witzke, Carl H.
 Witzke, Louis Henry
 Wode, Alvin E. W.
 Woehner, Walter A.
 Wolf, Charles A.
 Wolf, D. Earl
 Wolf, G. Ernest
 Wolf, H. G.
 Wolf, James Carlton
 *Wolf, Michael F.
 Wolf, Nathan
 Wolfe, J. Albert
 Wolfe, Claude DeW.
 Wolfe, G. H.
 Wolfe, James J.
 Wolfe, Morris
 Wolfe, W. H.
 Wolff, E. E.
 Wolff, J. G. L.

Wolfovitz, Sam
 Wollman, Joseph I.
 *Woltereck, G.
 Wood, Marguerite L.
 (colored)
 Woltman, Enos Fred
 Wood, Medford C.
 Woodland, John C.
 *Woods, Charles H.
 Woods, F. D.
 Woodward, J. S.
 Woodward, J. S., Jr.
 Woolford, B. W.
 Woolford, Elmer B.
 Wooten, R. O.
 Worrall, Fred. W.
 Worthington, Eugene
 Wright, Fred N.
 Wright, Henry D.
 Wright, John H.
 Wright, Joseph
 Wright, Joseph E.

Wright, Thomas G.
 Wright, Lawrence M.
 Wroth, Emory S.

Y

Yager, Frank
 Yaffe, Morris Robert
 Yaffe, Samuel S.
 Yakel, John Staley
 Yankeloff, Louis G.
 Yarmack, Morris H.
 Yohn, Charles R.
 Yost, Frederick
 Youch, Charles A.
 Young, Howard E.
 Young, H. E.
 (colored)
 Young, Charles L.
 Young, Ralph Victor

Z

*Zacharias, John F.
 Zeller, Chas. B. Boyle
 Zenitz, Bernard L.
 Zentz, Milton
 Zetlin, Henry
 *Zepp, Joseph D.
 Zepp, William Scott
 Zerofsky, Frank
 Zerofsky, Harold
 Zervitz, Max M.
 Zerwitz, Sidney
 Ziegler, Charles L.
 Ziegler, John H.
 Zilber, S. Nathan
 Zimmerman, E. R.
 Zimmerman, L. M.
 Zimmerman, M. I.
 Zimmerman, T. E.
 Zolenas, A. J., Jr.
 Zvares, Simon
 *Zwanzger, J. H.
 *Zwanzger, F. H.

REGISTERED ASSISTANT PHARMACISTS IN MARYLAND

The following list of Assistant Registered Pharmacists is furnished by and with the authority of the Maryland Board of Pharmacy, and every care has been taken to make the list accurate in every detail. However, should any errors be noted, please notify the Secretary of the Maryland Board of Pharmacy, Room 200, 2411 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

Names of persons marked such(*) have been reported to the Maryland Board of Pharmacy as being deceased, although the Board assumes no responsibility for the correctness of this information.

A

Adalman, Philip
Adams, E. Raymond
Albert, Arleigh H.
Amberg, Richard O.
Anderson, W. A.
Apitz, F. William
*Arendt, Emma A.

B

Baker, Harry B.
Baker, James I.
Balmert, Frank C.
Bankard, J. C., Jr.
*Barabasz, Eugene J.
Barr, William W.
Barrett, Francis O.
Barrow, Edward W.
Bedford, J. Thomas
Bell, Elizabeth A.
Benick, C. R.
Bercowitz, B. J.
Bere, J. G.
Berman, Frederick T.
Bernstein, Joseph
Bernstein, Nathan
Biggs, Eldridge F.
Binkley, Leavitt H.
Blatt, Henry
Blizzard, Ella M.
Boone, Wiley James
Bowmeyer, Alvin S.
Brandenburg, L. R.
Bray, William M.
Briele, August Kern
Brille, F. R.
Brooks, Homer C.
Brown, Emma H.
Brown, Joseph Key
Brown, William
Bryan, Arthur H.
Buffington, Mrs. M. E.

Burton, Perry P.
Buschman, George W.
Byers, Mrs. M. L.

C

Caldwell, Gerald E.
Cannon, Ivan V.
Caplan, Abraham
Carroll, John J.
Carter, Clarence L.
Castello, W. J.
Chaires, Clifton M.
Chalk, J. Albert.
Cherry, John M.
Christ, Edwin L.
Christopher, H. B.
Cizek, George
Clarke, Hugh V.
Cohen, Alexander
Cohen, Morris G.
Cohn, Harry R.
Collenberg, Girdwood
Colona, Clarence J.
Colston, Benjamin A.
Copes, James
Corbett, E. S.
Cotter, Edward F.
Councell, E. W.
Crammer, D. Preston
Cronin, T. Arthur
Crowther, Aloha H.
Cutchin, William M.

D

Davidov, Samuel
Davis, Edward Mann
Davis, Robert G.
Davis, William B.
Dawson, George B.
Dayhoff, Edward B.
Deal, Justin
Dean, Cloud C.
Deiter, Louis V.

Dentelhauser, L. T.
Derry, John W.
Dickinson, Frank M.
Diggs, Paul A.
Dougherty, Carl E.
Dryden, William H.
Drukman, Herman B.
Duda, Henry J.

E

Easton, Maurice C.
Edwards, Gustav A.
Eby, William Henry
Eger, William H., Jr.
Eichner, George W.
Elphinstone, Lewis M.
Ehrlich, Meyer
Eselhorst, Albert R.

F

Fearson, E. T.
Fehler, Charles E.
Fehler, John F.
Feitelberg, Samuel L.
Fields, William A.
Finkelstein, David
Fiske, Christian
Flack, Herbert L.
Flayhart, Walter F.
*Flom, Abraham
Flounders, Mark E.
Flynn, Paul Francis
Forein, Belle
Forsythe, William F.
Fox, Lester
Fox, William R.
*France, Germanus J.
Frazier, Henderson S.
Full, R. F.
Funk, John W.

G

Gilmer, Franklin S.
Glantz, Hiram A.

Glick, S. Shipley
Goldman, Samuel M.
Goldsmith, Abe
Goldstein, Leon E.
Goodman, Daniel
Green, William F.
Griffith, Joseph L.
Grote, Francis C. E.
Guild, Cecil E.

H

Hague, Aldred E.
Habliston, Charles C.
Hammel, Jacob B., Jr.
Harding, A. Wm. S.
Harley, John V.
Hartka, Andrew Jos.
Hassen, John E.
Heise, John E.
Heise, Fred H.
Herman, Mrs. H. G.
Hersey, Walter H.
Hicks, F. I.
Hinton, George H.
Hipsley, Oscar
Holewinski, John A.
Holloway, M. A.
Holmes, Everett J.
Hood, Thomas E.
Hope, John W.
Hopkins, Annie M.
Horn, Amanda I.
Horn, Byron R.
Hughes, Harry C.
Hughes, Ephraim G.
Humphreys, Wm. G.
Humphreys, Wilbur B.
Hunter, Livingston O.
Hurd, A. E. S.
Huthwelker, J. C., Jr.

I

Ichniowski,
Casimer T.
Ireland, Philip B.
Itzoe, Andrew J.

J

Jaeggli, Richard B.
Januszewski, Frank A.
Jester, Henry F.
Jones, Albert B.
Jones, Howard Wm.
Jones, Paul C.
Jones, Wm. Bowen

K

Kahn, Edmund
Kammerer, William H.
Keenan, Robert
Keenan, Walter S.
Keller, J. E.
*Kerr, John J.
Kermode, Chas. R.
Kind, Benjamin
King, Harry Clifford
Kinner, Harold C.
Kirby, Robert M.
Klepper, Charles F.
Klink, John C.
Kolb, Edwin
Kolb, Walter R.
Kremer, Isaac
Kress, Milton Bernard

L

Lambden, Francis A.
Lankford, Henry M.
Lautenbach, F., Jr.
Lautenbach, Geo. W.
Lawless, John
Leary, Anna W.
Leberman, S. K. L.
Lee, Russell E.
Leiva, Carlos E.
Lemler, Abraham
Lemke, William F.
Lennan, Samuel C.
Levine, Harold J.
Levin, Milton
Lewison, Harry
*Lillich, John E.
Lilly, W. I.
Lingo, Robert W.
Litsinger, Vernon L.
Lloyd, George A.
Lotterer, Robert L.
Lyons, Elmer C.
Lytle, E. C.

M

McClenny, Dick C.
McCormick, Arthur F.
McCubbin, William J.
McDonald, Joseph F.
McKay, Wm. Kenny
McKenna, W. C.
McKew, T. H. Jr.
Mace, W. S.
Machin, Frank H.
Main, Clarence Z.

Maisenholder, E. C.
Malinoski, W. H.
Manheimer, Morris
Marek, Charles D.
Marley, John V.
Martz, Wm. E.
Matthew, W. S.
Mayer, Fred.
Mayers, Harry J.
Mears, Chase K.
Meck, Charles H.
Metz, Hermann
Meredith, Charles L.
Meyers, George
Michael, V. B.
Michael, M. Harlan
Mikules, Cordelia L.
Miller, George A.
Miller, Vernon L.
Millet, Joseph
Minchewer, W. H.
Moore, Sarah S.
Morgan, Walter L.
Morris, Julian
Morris, Irving M.
Mullen, Charles L.
Mullikin, John F.
Mund, Maxwell H.
Murphey, Joseph A.
*Mustard, Frank H.

N

Newman, George L.
Newmeyer, Alvin S.
Norton, John C.
Nusbaum, Clement I.

O

Orr, William H.
Otto, Harry C.
*Otto, William A.

P

Parker, George H.
Parks, Amil Keys
Parlett, Wm. Alvin
Parr, Newton I.
Parrish, Paul T.
Patrick, Albert J.
Paynter, Clara S. M.
Pazdera, Frank J.
Petts, George E., Jr.
Pharr, D. C.
Phillips, Benton S.
Phillips, Edwin J.

Pierson, C. H.
 Pilson, Florence S.
 Pinsky, Herman H.
 Piquett, Mrs., M. B.
 Poggi, Gabriel L.
 Porterfield, Milton P.
 Potts, Gifford L.
 Powers, John W.
 Powers, James W.
 Pressler, W. H.
 Price, Roscoe D.
 Proctor, S. Howard

Q

Quinn, Egbert L.
 Quinn, J. Louis

R

Raap, Irwin L.
 Raiva, Philip
 Ramsay, Thomas L.
 Rauck, Arthur E.
 Rauth, John Wm.
 Raynor, Clark S.
 Reckitt, Charles E.
 Renanhan, John L.
 Reznak, Paul
 Richardson, L. A.
 Riff, Charles
 Ritch, Thomas W.
 *Roberts, Bertran S.
 Robinson, Emanuel E.
 Robinson, H. M., Jr.
 Robinson, James
 *Rosiak, Mitchell B.
 Rowe, Grace E.
 Rubin, Mortimer M.
 Rudo, Nathan
 Ruff, Howard
 Ruhl, Emma
 Russel, W. M.

S

*Sachs, Anna E.
 Sacks, Milton S.
 Sanders, Albert J.
 *Sappington, Reginald
 Sauer, Mary Louisa
 Saunders, Thomas S.
 Schlaen, Morris
 Schmidt, Fred J.
 Schnabel, William T.
 Schochet, George
 Schulte, August W.
 Schwartz, Daniel J.
 Schwartz, John T.

Schwarzenback,
 C. E., Jr.
 Schwarzenbach, C.
 Scott, Nathaniel M.
 Scott, Virginia P.
 Sears, Florence
 Sencendiver, Jacob P.
 Senger, Joseph Anton
 Sharrett, George O.
 Shea, Harold J.
 Sheman, George P.
 Shipley, Samuel H.
 Shivers, M. L.
 *Single, Frederick
 Siscovick, Milton
 Skilman, L. G.
 Skup, David A.
 Smart, A. B.
 Smith, J. Moseley
 Smith, Leroy A.
 Sprague, Lewis H.
 Stacey, T. E., Jr.
 Staling, J. C.
 *Stallings, J. W.
 Stanward, M. Benton
 Stavely, Roy Selby
 *Stehli, Frank Louis
 Steinberg, Bernard
 *Stevenson, Vernon E.
 Stevenson, W. H.
 Stiefel, Conrad
 Stimmer, Richard E.
 Stiner, Wilbur C.
 Stouffer, Clyde R.
 Stouffer, Jacob Karl
 Stouffer, Rankin
 Strause, George Alvin
 Stuart, George R.
 Sullivan, Anna J. M.
 Suter, Louis A.

T

Talbott, D. Russell
 Taylor, Charles N.
 Taylor, James Alfred
 Tennant, Wm. K.
 *Thelen, William V.
 Thomas, Frederick P.
 Thomas, George W.
 Thome, E. Reynolds
 Thompson, Jerome J.
 Thompson, Oma M.
 Thomson, J. A.
 Todd, Arch McA.
 Totz, Hammond
 Toulson, Hattie I.
 Toy, Arthur T.

Trail, Edith I.
 Trainor, William J.
 Trattner, James N.
 Trowbridge, Mary K.
 Troxel, Effie M.

V

Vogel, Louis
 Von Helms, Ernest
 Vosatka, John

W

Walch, William F.
 Walter, J. W.
 Waltham, Alan P.
 Walton, H. Webster
 Ward, Harry E.
 Warden, Lloyd G.
 Watts, S. Tarlton
 Weaver, Harry C., Jr.
 Weaver, Lincoln R.
 *Weaver, Sallie E.
 *Weaver, W. H. H.
 Webb, John Wilmer
 Weisman, Samuel
 Weller, Argie G.
 Weller, Charles G.
 Weller, Harry
 Wenderoth, Edwin P.
 Wharton, John C.
 White, Earle C.
 White, Robert C.
 Wiggers, Clarence H.
 Wiernik, Clarence
 Williams, Amos C.
 Williams, C. D.
 Wills, J. W.
 Wilson, Joseph O.
 Witzel, John F.
 Wolf, Alan G.
 Wolfe, Morris
 Woodward, C. P.
 Woodyard, Uriah
 Wrenick, Clarence
 Wright, Edna Kirk
 Wright, Loretto
 Wright, Walter T.

Y

Young, Fred. S.
 Young, H. W.

Z

Zacharias, Edwin D.
 Zink, William Peter
 Zwirner, Ernest

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1899—A. R. L. Dohme	1927—Harry R. Rudy
1900—Wm. E. Turner	1928—Howell W. Allen
1901—Louis Schulze	1929—Geo. W. Colborn, Jr.
1902—J. Webb Foster	1930—L. S. Williams.
1903—W. E. Brown	1931—Wm. B. Spire
1904—H. Lionel Meredith	1932—L. M. Kantner
1905—M. A. Toulson	1933—L. V. Johnson
1906—J. E. Hengst	1934—Andrew F. Ludwig
1907—Owen C. Smith	1935—Harry W. Matheney
1908—W. M. Fouch	1936—Melville Strasburger
1909—John B. Thomas	1937—Robert L. Swain
1910—Charles Morgan	1938—A. A. M. Dewing
1911—James E. Hancock	

First Vice-Presidents

1883—C. W. Crawford	1910-11—D. P. Schindel
1884—Steiner Schley	1912—J. Fuller Frames
1885—Levin D. Collier	1913—J. D. Stotlemeyer
1886—Joseph B. Boyle	1914—G. A. Bunting
1887—C. W. Crawford	1915—Thomas M. Williamson
1888—C. H. Redden	1916—Eugene W. Hodson
1889—D. M. R. Culbreth	1917—W. H. Clarke
1890—Chas. Caspari, Jr.	1918—D. R. Millard
1891—John Briscoe, M. D.	1919—G. E. Pearce
1892—T. W. Smith	1920—R. E. L. Williamson
1894—Henry P. Hynson	1921—E. Riall White
1895—J. W. Cook	1922—C. L. Meyer
1896—Robert S. McKinney	1923—W. K. Edwards
1897—W. S. Merrick	1924-25—H. A. B. Dunning
1898—August Schrader	1926—H. R. Rudy
1899—C. C. Waltz	1927—Howell W. Allen
1900—L. R. Mobley	1928—George W. Colborn, Jr.
1901—J. Webb Foster	1929—L. S. Williams
1902—M. A. Toulson	1930—W. B. Spire
1903—Owen C. Smith	1931—L. M. Kantner
1904—Mercer Brown	1932—L. V. Johnson
1905—Henry Howard	1933—Andrew F. Ludwig
1906—A. L. Pearre	1934—Harry W. Matheney
1907—J. H. Farrow	1935—Melville Strasburger
1908—J. G. Beck	1936-1937—A. A. M. Dewing
1909—W. C. Aughinbaugh	1938—A. N. Hewing

Second Vice-Presidents

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1883—Thomas W. Shryer | 1911—J. D. Stotlemeyer |
| 1884—A. J. Corning | 1912—Henry Howard |
| 1885—Henry R. Steiner | 1913—Geo. A. Bunting |
| 1886—John T. Wooters | 1914—Henry Howard |
| 1887—J. Walter Hodges | 1915—Eugene W. Hodson |
| 1888—J. F. Leary | 1916—C. K. Stotlemeyer |
| 1889—Joseph B. Garret | 1917—D. R. Millard |
| 1890—D. C. Aughinbaugh | 1918—G. E. Pearce |
| 1891—F. A. Harrison | 1919—R. E. L. Williamson |
| 1892—J. Fuller Frames | 1920-21—J. W. Wescott |
| 1894—C. B. Henkel, M. D. | 1922—W. K. Edwards |
| 1895—George E. Pearce | 1923—H. A. B. Dunning |
| 1896—Steiner Schley | 1924—S. Y. Harris |
| 1897—Louis Schulze | 1925—L. L. Kimes |
| 1898—Eugene Worthington | 1926—Howell W. Allen |
| 1899—John M. Weisel | 1927—Geo. W. Colborn, Jr. |
| 1900—J. F. Leary | 1928—L. S. Williams |
| 1901—E. T. Reynolds | 1929—Wm. B. Spire |
| 1902—W. J. Elderdice | 1930—L. M. Kantner |
| 1903—Alfred Lapouraille | 1931—L. V. Johnson |
| 1904—H. L. Troxel | 1932—A. F. Ludwig |
| 1905—J. J. Barnett | 1933—Harry W. Matheney |
| 1906—Alfred Lapouraille | 1934—M. Strasburger |
| 1907—W. C. Carson, M. D. | 1935—A. A. M. Dewing |
| 1908—Franz Naylor | 1936-1937—A. N. Hewing |
| 1909—W. G. Lowry, Jr. | 1938—Lloyd N. Richardson |
| 1910—R. E. L. Williamson | |

Third Vice-Presidents

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1883—Hugh Duffy | 1911—W. M. Carson, M. D. |
| 1884—Levin D. Collier | 1912—John G. McIndoe |
| 1885—T. W. Smith | 1913—W. H. Clarke |
| 1886—J. Walter Hodges | 1914—E. W. Hodson |
| 1887—Henry A. Elliott | 1915—C. K. Stotlemeyer |
| 1888—John Briscoe, M. D. | 1916—John I. Kelly |
| 1889—E. M. Foreman | 1917—G. E. Pearce |
| 1890—J. F. Hancock | 1918—R. E. L. Williamson |
| 1891—J. E. Henry | 1919—J. W. Dorman |
| 1892—C. B. Henkel, M. D. | 1920-21—W. K. Edwards |
| 1894—George E. Pearce | 1922—H. A. B. Dunning |
| 1895—J. W. Smith | 1923—J. H. Farlow |
| 1896—Thomas H. Jenkins | 1924—A. C. Lewis |
| 1897—A. Eugene DeReeves | 1925—A. N. Hewing |
| 1898—C. C. Ward, M. D. | 1926—G. W. Colborn, Jr. |
| 1899—C. H. Michael | 1927—L. S. Williams |
| 1900—W. E. Brown | 1928—Wm. B. Spire |
| 1901—O. G. Schuman | 1929—L. M. Kantner |
| 1902—W. R. Jester | 1930—L. V. Johnson |
| 1903—Henry Howard | 1931—A. F. Ludwig |
| 1904—Wm. D. Campbell | 1932—Chas. D. Routzahn |
| 1905—W. S. Carson, M. D. | 1933—Melville Strasburger |
| 1906—A. J. Keating | 1934—A. A. M. Dewing |
| 1907—J. D. Stotlemeyer | 1935—A. N. Hewing |
| 1908—H. R. Rudy | 1936-1937—Lloyd N. Richardson |
| 1909—E. Riall White | 1938—T. E. Ragland |
| 1910—J. P. Keating | |

Secretaries

1883—John W. Geiger	1901-02—Owen C. Smith
1884-88—M. L. Byers	1903—Louis Schulze
1889-94—John W. Geiger	1904—Owen C. Smith
1895—J. F. Hancock	1905—Louis Schulze
1896—Henry Maisch	1906—Owen C. Smith
1897-99—Charles H. Ware	1907-1938—E. F. Kelly
1900—Louis Schulze	

Treasurers

1883-85—E. Walton Russel	1906—G. C. Wisotzki
1886-94—Samuel Mansfield	1907-13—J. W. Westcott
1895—Henry B. Gilpin	1914-23—S. Y. Harris
1896-98—D. M. R. Culbreth	1924-29—G. P. Hetz
1899-1900—W. M. Fouch	1930-1936—Harry S. Harrison
1901—J. R. Beck	1937-1938—John F. Wannenwetsch
1902-05—H. R. Rudy	

Editor:—1925-1938—R. L. Swain

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Abramowitz, Robert N.	818 Gorsuch Ave., Baltimore
Albrecht, Walter E.	Linthicum Heights, Baltimore
Allen, Howell W.	128 W. 25th St., Baltimore
Andrews, Marvin Jackson	Lombard and Greene Sts., Baltimore
Applestein, Frank	1045 North Fulton Ave., Baltimore
Applestein, Harry A.	5500 Gwynn Oak Ave., Baltimore
Archer, Theodore, Jr.	White Hall
Armstrong, Charles La Marr	3209 N. Calvert St., Baltimore
Asbill, John L.	Towson
Ashby, Clarence W.	Rising Sun
Atkins, J. Dorsey	5306 York Road, Baltimore
Austerlitz, John S.	3223 Eastern Ave., Baltimore
Austin, Charles S., Jr.	3036 Abell Ave., Baltimore
Ayrd, Joseph	2737 West North Ave., Baltimore
Baer, Philip C.	Baltimore & South Sts., Baltimore
Bambach, Stanley	221 Kenwood Ave., Raspeburg
Barnett, W. D.	Gaithersburg
Barshack, Jack	2021 West Pratt St., Baltimore
Batie, A. Lester	Laurel
Bauer, John C.	2424 Kentucky Ave., Baltimore
Beitler, Ben.	2798 ½ Alameda Blvd., Baltimore
Bennett, C. W., Jr.	100 Main St., Salisbury
Bennett, H. S.	Sharptown
Berman, Frederic T.	3407 Hamilton Ave., Baltimore
Bernardini, J. R.	4004 Edmondson Ave., Baltimore
Bernhardt, William	1026 East Baltimore St., Baltimore
Birley, R. M.	St. Paul and 33rd Sts., Baltimore
Black, Frank Linton	2839 West North Ave., Baltimore

Blatt, Harry F.	Essex
Block, J. F.	4302 Woodley Ave., Baltimore
Block, Solomon G.	4623 Reisterstown Road, Baltimore
Block, Samuel.....	2901 East Baltimore St., Baltimore
Boenning, Philip J.	637 South Hanover St., Baltimore
Borcherding, William.....	3700 Edmondson Ave., Baltimore
Borcherding, William E.	1000 S. Sharp St., Baltimore
Bowman, George E.	449 East Twenty-fifth St., Baltimore
Boyce, M. Howard, Jr.	4701 Eastern Ave., Baltimore
Bradshaw, J. Howard.....	Cambridge
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Brodsky, E. M.	35 North Milton Ave., Baltimore
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Budacz, Frank M.	East Ave. and O'Donnell St., Baltimore
Bunting, George A.....	32nd St. and Falls Cliff Road, Baltimore
Buppert, H. C.	1201 East North Ave., Baltimore
Cahn, A. M.	Upper Marlboro
Caldwell, T. H.	3038 Clifton Park Terrace, Baltimore
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Cantner, Paul Clifford.....	Federalsburg
Caplan, Carl C.	817 Lake Drive, Baltimore
Caplan, Milton.....	1800 Pennsylvania Ave., Baltimore
Carr, C. J.	820 East Thirty-fifth Street, Baltimore
Carson, James O.....	7 South Main St., Port Deposit
Cavacos, Andrew T.	1003 West Thirty-sixth St., Baltimore
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Cohen, Joseph.....	4300 Park Heights Ave., Baltimore
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Connor, Harry G.	37 First St., Brunswick
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Cooper, Morris.....	3927 Park Heights Ave., Baltimore
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Cornblatt, Edmund A.	1500 North Bond St., Baltimore
Crofton, W. E.	Montgomery Hills
Crunkleton, H. Preston.....	601 Washington St., Hagerstown
Danmeyer, Christian F. W.....	110 Main St., Annapolis
Dannettel, Frank E.	301 South Broadway, Baltimore
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 Dudrow, Ralph C.....Hyattsville
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 Eagle, Philip T. 3101 Gwynn's Falls Parkway, Baltimore
 Eberle, Eugene G.....2215 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
 Eby, William H. 2905 Baker St., Baltimore
 Eckhardt, Henry.....301 Maryland Ave., Baltimore
 Edwards, Webster K.....238 Virginia Ave., Cumberland
 Elgin, Arthur G. Poolesville
 Elliott, Marion L.....2426 Liberty Heights Ave., Baltimore
 Ernst, M. Paul.....Harford Road and Moravia Blvd., Baltimore
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 Fedder, Eli.....Pikesville
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 Fink, Frederick G. W. 123 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore
 Fink, William C. 5136 Harford Road, Baltimore
 Finkelstein, Ellwood.....1639 Moreland Ave., Baltimore
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 Flom, Carl J.....1828 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore
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 Ford, Mrs. Bertha S. 117 Columbia St., Cumberland
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 Freitag, H. Homer.....212 E. Cross St., Baltimore
 Friedman, M. A.....2516 Loyola Southway, Baltimore
 Friedman, Nathan J. 701 North Gay St., Baltimore
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 Fuqua, Robert S.....1233 North Linwood Ave., Baltimore

Gakenheimer, Albert C.....47 Overbrook Rd., Catonsville
 Gakenheimer, W. F.....800 Washington Blvd., Baltimore
 Galt, Jane Elizabeth.....Taneytown
 Geiger, Edw. Burns.....136 E. Washington Street, Hagerstown
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 Gilbert, J. N.....Annapolis
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 Goldberg, Harry.....2707 Pennsylvania Ave., Baltimore
 Goldman, Harold K.....1301 W. North Ave., Baltimore
 Goldstein, Isadore A. 629 East Eager St., Baltimore
 Goldstein, Samuel W. 2411 North Charles St., Baltimore
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 Gonder, Thomas A.....32nd Street, Oakland
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 Goudelock, M. J. 4615 Edmondson Ave., Baltimore

Gould, William Michael.....3520 E. Lombard St., Baltimore
 Grau, George P.....743 S. Conkling St., Baltimore
 Greenberg, Harry.....2029 North Bentalou St., Baltimore
 Gross, William.....1609 Montello Ave, N. E., Washington, D. C.
 Grossman, Bernard.....1655 North Monroe St., Baltimore

Hahn, A. G. H.....324 W. Saratoga St., Baltimore
 Hammel, Albert.....2540 East Fayette St., Baltimore
 Hancock, James E.....521 W. Lombard St., Baltimore
 Hankow, Saul.....1001 North Charles St., Baltimore
 Harbaugh, Arthur C. Oak Hill and Potomac Aves., Hagerstown
 Harris, Morris.....1911 West North Ave., Baltimore
 Harris, S. Y.....Lombard and Poppleton Sts., Baltimore
 Harrison, Harry S.....5003 Harford Road, Hamilton
 Harrison, J. O.....22nd St. and Greenmount Ave., Baltimore
 Hart, John W. 2232 West Fayette St., Baltimore
 Hartka, Andrew J. 2805 Beechland Ave., Baltimore
 Hartung, Walter H. Lombard and Greene Sts., Baltimore
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 Haynes, Marvin C. 4516 Harford Rd., Baltimore
 Heck, Andrew.....900 N. Patterson Park Ave., Baltimore
 Hecker, Nathaniel R. 1216 Laurens St., Baltimore
 Helm, Emory G.....27 Del Rey Ave., Catonsville
 Hendler, L. M.....1100 East Baltimore St., Baltimore
 Heneson, Henry.....3021 Chelsea Terrace, Baltimore
 Herr, Wilmer J. 2724 Harford Road, Baltimore
 Hewing, A. N.....701 N. Lakewood Ave., Baltimore
 Higgins, C. R.....Snow Hill
 Hilgert, Ernest Salisbury
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 Hillard, Milton E. 510 Woodside Ave., Baltimore
 Hillman, Abraham S. 3445 Park Heights Ave., Baltimore
 Hitch, Norman R. Queenstown
 Holland, J. Thomas.....Centreville
 Hollander, Sidney.....2419 Greenmount Ave., Baltimore
 Holmes, Everett J. 5145 Park Heights Ave., Baltimore
 Holtzman, C. H.....Cumberland
 Hopkins, Donald.....56 West St., Annapolis
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 Horwitz, Isadore.....1744 East Madison St., Baltimore
 Houser, Jacob Winfield.....Emmitsburg
 Hudson, Charles H. 2146 W. Lexington St., Baltimore

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 Ivins, Harry O. Aberdeen

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Kahler, Mrs. E. G. Lotz.....4517 Park Heights Ave., Baltimore
 Kammer, William H.....701 E. Preston St., Baltimore
 Kantner, L. M.....700 W. North Ave., Baltimore
 Karr, William S. 1806 Maxwell Ave., Baltimore

Katz, Herbert A.	1600 Linden Ave., Baltimore
Kaufman, Stanley L.	4313 Leeds Ave., Baltimore
Keech, J. E.	603 Virginia Ave., Cumberland
Keech, J. E., Jr.	600 Virginia Ave., Cumberland
Keehner, Raymond.	3112 Juneau Place, Baltimore
Keener, C. Franklin.	310 East University Parkway, Baltimore
Kelley, Guy C.	522 East Church St., Salisbury
Kellough, E. R.	221 Maryland Ave., Cumberland
Kellough, G. Wilson.	3143 W. North Ave., Baltimore
Kelly, E. F.	Texas
Kelly, M. P.	Garrison and Belle Aves., Baltimore
Kelly, Thomas J.	3728 Old Frederick Road, Baltimore
Kesmodel, Charles R.	1806 Penrose Ave., Baltimore
Kinnamon, Harry A.	801 Park Ave., Baltimore
Kirk, Catherine E.	Rising Sun
Kirson, Abraham.	743 N. Central Ave., Baltimore
Kisling, Norman L.	5202 Wilton Heights Ave., Baltimore
Klavens, Elmer.	763 West Fayette St., Baltimore
Klein, Benjamin F.	1654 North Smallwood St., Baltimore
Klein, Franklin B., Jr.	6901 York Road, Baltimore
Kling, H. M.	4685 Park Heights Ave., Baltimore
Klingel, Clarence H.	101 Cheapside, Baltimore
Knight, Charles H.	Frederick Ave., & Franklinton Rd., Baltimore
Koenig, Frederick W.	201 W. Overlea Ave., Baltimore
Koons, George S.	Williamsport
Kramer, Miss Edith A.	2308 N. Fulton Ave., Baltimore
Kramer, Samuel E.	2906 Ulman Ave., Baltimore
Krantz, John C., Jr.	Crossland and Mayfield Aves., Baltimore
Krantz, John C.	Broadway and Chase St., Baltimore
Kraus, Louis H.	300 South Division St., Salisbury
Kreis, G. J.	1436 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore
Krieger, Max A.	3501 Harford Ave., Baltimore
Kronenberg, Charles H.	734 North Kenwood Ave., Baltimore
Kronthal, Jacob L.	Milton Ave., and Biddle St., Baltimore
Kroopnick, Godfrey D.	930 Whitelock St., Baltimore
Krusniewski, B. A.	3041 O'Donnell St., Baltimore
Lambrecht, Frederick.	501 S. Conkling St., Baltimore
Lapouraille, C. H.	Orleans and Caroline Sts., Baltimore
Lathroum, Leo B.	735 E. 20th St., Baltimore
Lathroum, R. T.	2930 North Calvert St., Baltimore
Lauer, William G.	1001 Edmondson Ave., Baltimore
Lavin, Bernard.	4800 Park Heights Ave., Baltimore
Lawson, Arnold.	193 Baltimore Blvd., Brentwood
Lebowitz, Harry	St. Michaels
Lehr, Clarence E.	1100 N. Broadway, Baltimore
Leibowitz, Benjamin.	3808 Cottage Ave., Baltimore
Lemler, Abraham A.	1054 West Saratoga St., Baltimore
Leonhardt, Carl O.	847 South Kenwood Ave., Baltimore
Levin, Bernard.	910 Leeds Ave., Baltimore
Levin, Harold J.	2501 Garrison Blvd., Baltimore
Levin, Harry.	South Road and Kelly Ave., Baltimore
Levin, Morris.	4033 Bonner Road, Baltimore
Levin, Theodore.	Poplar Grove St. and Lafayette Ave., Baltimore
Levinson, Henry.	719 Poplar Grove St., Baltimore
Levy, Frank F.	3715 Pinewood Ave., Baltimore
Lichtenstein, Mrs. A. M.	65 Baltimore St., Cumberland

Parker, Benjamin T.	North Beach
Parkhurst, W. C.	703 E. 41st St., Baltimore
Parlett, G. D.	938 East Preston St., Baltimore
Patterson, Walter J.	4123 Frederick Ave., Baltimore
Paul, Frank R.	2941 North Calvert St., Baltimore
Paul, Howard.	2941 North Calvert St., Baltimore
Paxton, Poague R.	Elkton
Payant, James E.	1117 Light St., Baltimore
Pearre, A. L.	Frederick
Peters, A. B.	1501 East Thirty-third St., Baltimore
Pfeifer, C. Edward.	Light and West Sts., Baltimore
Phillips, Mrs. James.	34 Nunnery Lane, Baltimore
Pierce, W. L.	2332 N. Calvert St., Baltimore
Pierpont, M. G.	108 S. Hanover St., Baltimore
Piquett, W. E.	Elkridge
Pivec, John James.	323 St. Dunstons Rd., Baltimore
Poggi, Gabriel L.	241 South Exeter St., Baltimore
Poltilove, Harvey G.	442 North Fremont Ave., Baltimore
Porterfield, M. Perry.	1318 Virginia Ave., Hagerstown
Powers, Edward A.	3701 Falls Road, Baltimore
Pross, Ferdinand, Jr.	6327 Bel Air Road, Baltimore
Purdum, Frank C.	7017 Harford Road, Baltimore
Purdum, Frank L.	Greenbelt
Purdum, W. Arthur.	2806 Strathmore Ave., Baltimore

Rachuba, Lawrence W.	1004 Beechfield Ave., Baltimore
Radigan, John A.	910 West Thirty-sixth St., Baltimore
Raichlen, Samuel I.	3300 Keswick Road, Baltimore
Ragland, T. Ellsworth.	2801 Guilford Ave., Baltimore
Redmond, Robert.	110 West Street, Annapolis
Reichert, D. Leroy.	6919 Bel Air Road, Overlea
Reindollar, William F.	3504 Ellerslie Ave., Baltimore
Renner, John H.	101 North Ellwood Ave., Baltimore
Retallia, L. C.	Charles and 22nd Sts., Baltimore
Rezek, George J.	1200 N. Patterson Park Ave., Baltimore
Richardson, Mrs. Anna M.	Williamsport
Richardson, Lloyd N.	Bel Air
Ring, Richard E.	2300 Edmondson Ave., Baltimore
Robbins, Sam S.	4401 Liberty Heights Ave., Baltimore
Robeck, Walter H.	56 Southgate, Annapolis
Robinson, J. O.	300 West Lombard St., Baltimore
Robinson, L. B.	2139 Pennsylvania Ave., Baltimore
Romanoff, Samuel A.	Ruxton
Rosenberg, Harry.	2316 Whittier Ave., Baltimore
Rosenberg, Max S.	4709 Garrison Blvd., Baltimore
Rosenblatt, Sydney.	1631 West Franklin St., Baltimore
Rosenfeld, Albert.	3130 Woodhome Ave., Baltimore
Rossberg, Charles, Jr.	2536 Washington Blvd., Baltimore
Rossberg, William.	3321 Frederick Ave., Baltimore
Rostov, Samuel J.	2020 Ruxton Ave., Ruxton
Rudie, Harry.	3102 West North Avenue, Baltimore
Rudy, H. R.	Hagerstown

Sachs, Raymond.	2423 Reisterstown Road, Baltimore
Santoni, David A.	1000 West Cross St., Baltimore
Sappe, Milton J.	1184 Washington Blvd., Baltimore
Sapperstein, Jacob H.	Cockeysville

Schapiro, Abraham.....	4501 Park Heights Ave., Baltimore
Schapiro, Harry.....	3536 Ellerslie Ave., Baltimore
Schindel, David P. Jr.....	816 The Terrace, Hagerstown
Schlaen, Morris.....	1834 East Monument St., Baltimore
Schmidt, J. E.....	3106 White Ave., Baltimore
Schmidt, Albert E.....	554 E. Fort Ave., Baltimore
Schmidt, Charles J., Jr.....	1600 S. Charles St., Baltimore
Schmidt, Edwin A.....	1501 S. Hanover St., Baltimore
Schmidt, G. M.....	2512 Cakley Ave., Baltimore
Schrader, Harry L.....	347 S. Smallwood St., Baltimore
Schochet, Paul.....	Glen Burnie
Schucalter, Morris E.....	3801 Woodhaven Avenue, Baltimore
Schuman, O. G.....	Ashland Ave. and Caroline St., Baltimore
Schulte, Chas. J. A., Jr.....	1801 W. North Ave., Baltimore
Schulte, F. W.....	Washington Blvd. & Fremont St., Baltimore
Schuh, A. E.....	Lansdowne
Schumer, Jack.....	1200 Pennsylvania Ave., Baltimore
Schuster, J. N.....	3701 Bel Air Road, Baltimore
Schwatka, H. W., Jr.....	Edmondson Ave. & Bentalou St., Baltimore
Schwinger, H. C.....	Hagerstown
Segal, N. J.....	8 North Calvert St., Baltimore
Sencindiver, Judson H.....	Cockeysville
Serpick, Jacob.....	4415 Kathland Ave., Baltimore
Seward, William W.....	Salisbury
Sheller, Samuel J.....	740 Light St., Baltimore
Shenker, Morris.....	Monument and Aisquith Sts., Baltimore
Sheppard, Albert D.....	109 Market Place, Baltimore
Sherrer, Martin V.....	4022 Roland Ave., Baltimore
Shields, Arthur P.....	6410 Frederick Ave., Baltimore
Shure, Bernard G.....	5024 Park Heights Ave., Baltimore
Silbert, Andrew W.....	41 Lloyd St., Baltimore
Silverman, Albert M.....	3325 East Baltimore St., Baltimore
Smith, Joseph I.....	Monroe and Fayette Sts., Baltimore
Smith, Rudolph M. J.....	110 Main St., Annapolis
Smith, Wallace J.....	Baltimore and Calvert Sts., Baltimore
Smulson, Milton M.....	299 Willow Spring Road, Dundalk
Smoak, Claude M.....	134 Mosher St., Baltimore
Sohn, Charles P.....	2200 N. Fulton Ave., Baltimore
Sollod, Joseph A.....	2142 W. North Ave., Baltimore
Solomon, Samuel.....	1342 Pennsylvania Ave., Baltimore
Solomon, Simon.....	631 W. Lexington St., Baltimore
Sonnenburg, Miss A. A.....	1921 W. Lexington St., Baltimore
Sowbel, Philip.....	1300 North Fremont Ave., Baltimore
Spang, Dr. Rudolph.....	Aberdeen
Spire, W. B.....	Mt. Rainier
Spittel, Robt. J.....	12 Wyndcrest Ave., Catonsville
Stagmer, Owen R.....	813 Frederick Road, Baltimore
Stagmer, E. R.....	813 Frederick Road, Baltimore
Stahlhut, C. W.....	Easton
Stam, Donald F.....	Chestertown
Stauffer, L. E.....	Union Bridge
Steel, Harold.....	3401 North Charles St., Baltimore
Sterling, A. L.....	Chestertown
Sterling, Elmer W.....	Church Hill
Stevens, Charles.....	Rosewood and Edmondson Aves., Catonsville
Stiffman, George J.....	3003 Woodland Ave., Baltimore
Storch, Arthur.....	863 West North Ave., Baltimore

Strasburger, M.....Madison and North Aves., Baltimore
 Swain, Robert L.....2411 N. Charles St., Baltimore
 Sweet, Paul.....North East
 Swiss, Frank L.....3001 E. Monument St., Baltimore, Md.

Tennant, Richard W. 3555 Chestnut Ave., Baltimore
 Thompson, J. West Centreville
 Thompson, William H. Princess Anne
 Traband, Millard T., Jr. Sudbrook Park, Pikesville
 Tracey, Arthur G. Hampstead
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